Maine Farmer.

AGRICULTURE, MECHANIC ARTS, LITERATURE, NEWS, &c.

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The Maine Farmer.

N. T. TRUE, S. L. BOARDMAN, } Editors.

Our Home, Our Country, and our Brother Man.

Maple Sugar.

Farmers who have sugar orchards, for this is the name they go by, should have their arrangements all made for the business before hand. Have a good supply of buskets and spouts on hand. See that the sugar house is in good condition. Many fail in making good sugar from not having clean utensils about the sugar house. Maple sugar when well made always brings an extra price, and those who pay special attention to this point are always sure to find a ready market for all they can make.

We are glad to see so much attention paid in the interior of the State to the care and protection of the sugar orchard. When the useless trees are taken out and valuable trees allowed to grow. Such an orchard is a valuable property. Many such orchards are now found in Maine capable of furnishing one or more tons of sugar,—an item of no small account when the price of sugar is looked at as well as the frequent calls of the cook for more sugar.

There are vast ranges of territory in the interior of the State where the young growth is largely composed of the sugar maple. The rapacious jaws of the steam engine nor the wants of the city for firewood will not reach them. They can be made with a little care, a source of wealth to those who own them. It will always be a difficult matter to haul a cord of wood to market from such locations, and realize three or four dollars, but a ton of sugar extracted from their trees worth several hundred dollars will be worth the expense of transportation, while the forest will be left essentially the same as before.

One hundred trees growing near together are worth saving for this purpose. A thousand of course would be better. The consumption of sugar has vastly increased in this country within a few years. Molasses is becoming less and less an article of food, so that we need have no fears that the price of sugar will ever be very low. We know of single neighborhoods that make ten or twelve tons of sugar a year. It is a source of positive wealth to them. It brings in a harvest at a time of year when no other income could be realized. Others favorably situated can do likewise. The maple syrup which is now extensively manufactured is increasing in demand. It is really one of the greatest luxuries produced in this country. When cleanly and properly made, it adorns the table of the epicure. The demand has always been greater than the supply. We trust that this native production will receive greater encouragement than ever. It is one of the natural resources of the State, and as such should be cherished with even a State pride. The man who produces a maple orchard is a benefactor to the State. We are not certain but it would prove a good investment for many young men to set out a thousand young maples on a piece of rocky land, and let them grow. Twenty-five years is some time to look ahead, but would not the property be a valuable one at the end of that time? We think it would prove a good and safe investment, as the money expended would be at interest at six per cent. Suppose some of our young men in the interior of the State try the experiment.

Large Premiums on Wheat Culture.

Our readers will remember that we lately reported the action of the Board of Agriculture relative to encouraging the production of wheat. By their vote upwards of a thousand dollars will soon be offered by the County Societies. We now lay before them in another column, the suggestive circular of direction, issued by the Secretary of the Board to the officers of several societies; and we do so in the hope that it may be published by the newspapers of the State generally, so that all farmers may have their attention drawn to a matter of so deep importance to the State. Governor Chamberlain in his message, suggested this matter to the Legislature, and we are glad to see that, if the Legislature ignored it, the Board did not neglect, in its more limited sphere, to do what it could.

We also desire in this connection to call the attention of our readers to the "American Wheat Culturist," a new work just from the press, giving complete information on the subject, with full practical details for selecting seed, producing new varieties, cultivating the crop on different kinds of soil as well as all necessary directions in the different processes of harvesting, &c. &c. The work is from the pen of S. Edwards Todd, agricultural editor of the New York *Times*, and the well known author of the "Young Farmers' Manual," than whom there is no more forcible and practical agricultural writer in our country. The aim of the book is to tell farmers how to raise good wheat, and the reasons why their predecessors failed to get fair crops. Mr. Todd has been a practical farmer in one of the best sections of New York State for over forty years, and during this time has had nearly every year, more or less practical experience in the culture of wheat, and has studied the habit of the wheat plant far more, perhaps, than the great mass of farmers have considered the subject to be of any practical importance. He has investigated the failures of the wheat crop, and endeavored to discover efficient and common sense remedies which are fully treated in the book above mentioned. We commend it to all intelligent farmers, and believe its careful reading will be one of the first steps towards the raising of a successful crop of that from which comes the "staff of life." For copies of the book address the author, 104 Third Place, Brooklyn, N. Y. Price $2.50.

State Agricultural Society.

At the meeting of the Trustees of this Society recently held in this city, a vote was passed to hold an exhibition the present season provided sufficient encouragement from the State and from the locality where the exhibition is to be held, is extended to the Society. Col. G. W. Ricker of Bath, well known as one of the most active and prompt business men in the State, who is also a member of the Board of Trustees, was designated to take this matter in charge, and correspond with prominent gentlemen in different parts of the State in regard to the assistance that could be expected from their locality. Col. Ricker has issued a circular letter which we presume has been sent to gentlemen in all the larger places in the State, but for the purpose of calling more direct and earnest attention to the matter, as well as of placing it before many citizens who may not otherwise see it, we copy a portion of the same, and hope those interested will at once correspond with Col. Ricker upon the matter. He says:

"We cannot reasonably hope that the New England exhibition will be held in our State, while our own State Society is without its annual fairs. The locality selected for the State Fair will unquestionably secure the New England Exhibition. If you feel sufficient interest in the matter, and are desirous of securing the selection of your place for the proposed fair, please consult with your citizens generally, and the proprietors of your grounds, and inform me at your earliest convenience what can be expected from them, in the way of encouragement, of erecting sheds, and making the usual and necessary arrangements and improvements pertaining to the track."

Some Items for Bee Keepers.

Judging from the letters and queries we have received, the late discussion on Bee Keeping before the Board of Agriculture, and the formation of a State Bee Keepers's Association has awakened much interest in the fascinating pursuit of bee culture, which we hope will be largely increased throughout our State through the instrumentality of this organization. The Association is now engaged in preparing a circular of inquiries embracing all points of interest connected with the management of bees, which will be sent to all bee-keepers in our State whose address is known, for the purpose of soliciting information to be incorporated into an annual report. This circular will probably be sent out in the course of a few weeks, and we earnestly bespeak for it the consideration of all bee-keepers.

Mr. Geo. W. Blanchard of West Gardiner, one of the most intelligent and enthusiastic apiarians in the State, communicates to the last number of the *American Bee Journal*, his report of the past season's operations in this business, which we take pleasure in transferring to our columns. He says: "The past season has been a very good one for honey, though producing few swarms. I have taken 596 pounds of honey from seven hives of black bees. My practice has been to feed sparingly in the spring to promote brooding. I use Kidder's double hive. I have transferred black bees and introduced the Italian queen at the time of transfer, with perfect success." We should be glad to have other bee-keepers send us similar reports of their management and success.

Bee keeping is a pursuit in which women have engaged with much zest, and in which many have achieved great success. The name of Mrs. Ellen F. Tapper, (a Maine woman by the way,) is one that is probably well known by all our bee-keeping friends, and her case is an instance of rare success won in a pursuit in which women seldom engage, but which is decidedly appropriate for them. The quick observation and gentle handling necessary to success in the business are the peculiar gifts of woman, and there is no part of the business that may not be appropriately performed by them. The apiary of Mrs. Tupper at Brighton, Iowa, is one of the largest in the country, and her article on Bee Keeping, in the Report of the U. S. Agricultural Department for 1865, is one of the best we have ever read. In concluding her article by recommending the business to women, she says: "It has proved to me of great benefit. I came West twelve years ago, under sentence of speedy death from one of New England's best physicians, yet now rejoice in perfect health restored. More than to all other causes I attribute the change to the interesting occupation which has kept me so much of the time in the open air and *paid me for being there*. I most heartily recommend it to others, who are seeking either health or a pleasant and profitable employment."

We have recently had the pleasure of examining the American Side Opening Hive, patented by H. A. King & Bro., Nevada, Ohio, which is being introduced into this State by Mr. C. Paine of Charleston. It is a moveable comb hive and it is so constructed that one entire side can be removed whenever it is necessary to brush out the litter either in winter or early spring, or when new swarms are hived. It is also so constructed that no air space is allowed between the frames and honey boxes, and this air space in some other hives is not an advantage but in fact otherwise as it causes a great waste of heat. Boxes are put on to receive the surplus honey. The ventilation of the hive is very perfectly obtained.

The operation of transferring bees from the common hive to a moveable frame hive is a matter not so difficult of performance as one would seem to infer from the descriptions given of the same. It requires a steady hand and some pluck, but we were most agreeably surprised the other day on being told by one of our subscribers, whose wife is a practical bee-keeper, that she has often performed the job with good success, besides doing all other work necessary about an apiary of considerable size. We hope that like Mrs. Tupper of Iowa, she may make her fortune by the business. It gives us pleasure to record such instances of a woman's success out of the ordinary course of her daily duties. If more of it were practiced women would have better health and more happiness.

If a person wants to know all that is necessary about bees and their management without reading too much secondary matter, we would recommend to them a little work by H. A. King & Bro., called the "Bee Keeper's Text Book," which is sold by Mr. C. Paine, of Charleston, in this State. Although written in favor of a certain hive, yet it contains an abundance of reliable information, and plain, simple directions for all bee keepers. It is a work we have before commended, and is well worth the price, 50 cents in paper covers, 75 in cloth.

Mr. R. D. Paul of Farmington Falls, communicates his success in artificial swarming or dividing. He writes: "I had one hundred and thirty colonies in 1867, and no natural swarming was allowed, with one exception, which was the fifth swarm from one. It was a native swarm. In April I introduced an Italian queen, and divided them three times, making four swarms. One of those sent out a swarm Aug. 10th, thus making five swarms of Italians from one native colony in five months. They all bid fair to winter well."

Some interested in bee culture have expressed a wish to have a public exhibition at some central point in June next, at which bees and hives can be shown and an interchange of thought and opinion brought about. One of the most successful bee keepers in the State writes us as follows: "Should an exhibition be held in June next, Mr. Paul and myself propose to show the method of transfer of trees, with the introduction of queens, and also a colony of Italian bees on one comb,—the frame of large size, in order that the queen can be seen by all who wish." We should like to hear from our readers who are bee keepers upon this matter, and hope they will give us their views upon the desirability of such an exhibition. If bee keepers show sufficient interest, we have no doubt it will be held.

Acknowledgements.

Monthly Report of the Department of Agriculture for January. Late in its appearance but it appears to have some improvement over previous issues. The opening article is devoted to the statistics of farm resources and products of the several States, a page and a half being given to Maine, and containing fewer errors than are sometimes met with in government statistics of the resources and condition of individual States.

The publisher of the New York *Turf, Field and Farm*,—a high toned journal of its class, issued weekly at New York city, by S. D. Bruce,—forwards us copies of fine steel engravings, containing portraits of the following celebrated horses: Fashion, Hedgeford, Grey Eagle, Wagner, and Boston. We presume copies can be obtained by addressing Mr. Bruce as above.

The Resources of Missouri, by Sylvester Waterhouse, St. Louis. A pamphlet of 64 pages, containing information on the agricultural, mineral and other natural resources of this State.

Amateur Cultivator's Guide to the Flower and Kitchen Garden. Washburn & Co., 100 Tremont St., Boston.

ONE HORSE PONY CLIPPER,

To which was awarded the GOLD MEDAL in the class of One-Horse Mowers, at the Auburn, N. Y., Trial, 1866.

Fac Simile of Medal.

The Pony Clipper.

The accompanying engravings give an illustration of the One Horse Pony Clipper, and a *fac simile* of the gold medal which was awarded to it at the Great Field Trial of Implements at Auburn, N. Y., in 1866. The following general description of the Clipper machines has been furnished us by Geo. B. Weaver, Esq., of Newport, R. I., a local builder for eastern New England whose advertisement appears in our present issue:

"The Clipper is the invention of Mr. Rufus Dutton, of Dayton, Ohio, and is the production of an experience as a builder from the infancy of practical mowers, founded on the convictson that the highest standard of perfection would ultimately prove to be the wisest course, and compensate the cost of expensive experiment to attain. He first offered in 1863 a limited number to the criticism of the public. The machine from the first attracted (at sight) the approbation of all; and he constantly increased the number as experiment and improvement demonstrated the practicability of his principles, conforming strictly to standard laws of mechanics. In 1866 he determined that the steel guard with tempered edge, though attended with great cost, must be adopted as a last step to perfection. This he patented and controls to the Clipper exclusively, though it would prove a mine of wealth to him, would he submit it by royalty to other builders of mowers. The demand for his machine has warranted the formation of a stock company, with adequate capital and unsurpassed facilities of working power, at Yonkers, N. Y., where alone all patterns—the steel guard, the finger-bar, the mallable and steel parts, &c., requiring very expensive machinery to secure that accuracy of work that insures an exact duplication, are to be perpetually made and furnished to local builders throughout the world, thus securing the advantage of a uniformity of manufacture, that makes each piece of each machine wherever found, adapted to its class, and a Clipper, *the Clipper* everywhere. As a reward of his pertinacious labors, he stands today in the enviable position of a prospective millionaire—and what is of more value still—deserving, and where the Clipper is best known, enjoying the gratifying encomium of a 'public benefactor.'"

In this connection we will just refer to the remarks of the able committee who had charge of the great trial at Auburn, N. Y., in 1866, in reference to the Clipper machine, (see Transactions of New York State Agricultural Society 1866, pages 279 and 366). "The mechanical execution of this machine reflects the highest credit upon Mr. Dutton, the inventor; in this respect it surpassed all the rest. All the bearings are as smooth as machinery can make them, all the joints are closely fitted, all the working parts are mathematically in line, all the materials of which it is composed are of the best that can be procured. So excellent was the workmanship of this machine, that a protest in writing was entered at Auburn by one of the exhibitors against it, on the ground that it was better than the builders were in the habit of furnishing to their customers. A sub-committee was appointed to examine the machines in their warehouses, and also in the hands of farmers. After a careful examination, the committee reported that the machine was in no respect better than those which they had sold, and which were exposed in their warehouses for current sales."

The Somerset Greening.

We saw the original tree from which this apple has been propagated quite extensively. It is a good winter and spring apple, a good bearer, and of a pleasant sprightly flavor. It is on the farm of Mr. A. W. Moore in Anson. Mr. Moore related the result of an experiment he made with this tree which is worthy of note. The tree was found to be failing. The leaves grew small and yellow, and the fruit scarce and inferior. He hauled a load of pomace mixed with straw from his cider mill, and spread it round the tree, after which the tree grew with remarkable luxuriance and the next year he harvested fifteen bushels from the tree. We have known other instances of good results from placing a mulch of pomace about apple trees, and should be glad to have the opinions or experiences of our correspondents in regard to it.

The Improved Delano Rake.

In response to the query of one of our subscribers some weeks since, as to the best horse rake, we have received from many farmers their unsolicited testimony in commendation of the rake known as the Delano Improved, the improvement being that the labor of discharging is performed wholly by the horse and not the driver, as with the old rake. The Delano rake has been largely used in this State, but has of late years been superceded by rakes easier to unload. With this obstacle overcome as it now is most completely, there are few rakes to equal it. We have not room for the responses of our correspondents, but give this general expression of approval of a really valuable implement.

Communications.

For the Maine Farmer.

To Breeders of Horses.

I am frequently in receipt of letters making special inquiries concerning the stock horse Gen'l Knox, his age, size, color, temper, performance &c. I thought best to publish, through the FARMER, the following statement which may interest horse-men and breeders, and serve as a matter of reference to many.

Gen'l Knox I bought of Messrs. Denny & Bush of Shoreham, Vt. I at the same time purchased and brought to Maine the stallion, "Son of Ethan," by Ethan Allen, and "Bucephalus," by old "Black Hawk,"—dam of Bucephalus the celebrated mare Mary Taylor, she by "Bolivar," a thorough-bred horse,—Mary Taylor's dam by Abdallah. I mention "Bucephalus'" pedigree thus, as it may interest some breeders in Penobscot County. A few days after the purchase of Gen'l Knox, I purchased the stallion "Black Hawk Telegraph," of W. G. Baldwin of Ticonderoga, N. Y., at the same time the stallion "Grey Fox," by Ethan Allen, and the well bred mare "Priscilla." "Black Hawk Telegraph" after serving in the stud two seasons, at Vassalboro,' was sold with "Grey Fox" and Priscilla, May 1861, to R. S. Denny Esq., of Clappville, Mass. Telegraph was burned in the great fire at the Riverside track. "Gen'l Knox" and "Son of Ethan" I retained in service. I also bought the stallion "Sharon" by old "Witherell," he by "Winthrop Messenger" he by "Imp. Messenger." "Sharon" was sold to William H. Ladd, Esq., Pres. of the Ohio Ag. Society. Subsequently I bought the stallion "Ned Davis," by "Old Drew," also, the stallion "Trenton," by Geo. M. Patchen,—dam of "Trenton" a thorough-bred mare. "Trenton" was bred upon the Bonaparte estate, New Jersey. The horse "Trenton" served three years in the stud, one in Vassalboro' and two in the town of Athens, in the care of Mr. Brice Palmer, when he was removed from the stud on account of his vicious habits. Later I purchased the stallion known as the "Palmer Horse" by "Old Drew." This horse stood for service one season in Maine, then was sold in Massachusetts. It may not be amiss to name the gelding "Cloudman," as I am often asked his pedigree. Cloudman was by "Hiram Drew" out of a mare supposed to be of Messenger blood. He was a remarkably fine developed horse, and should have been kept a stallion—trotted in 2:30 to a one hundred and twenty-eight pound wagon, in less than one month's training. I next bought of Alden Goldsmith, Esq., the proprietor of the Hambletonian stallion "Volunteer" the grey stallion "Gideon," by "Rysdick's Hambletonian" he by Abdallah, by Mambrino, by Imp. Messenger. Dam of Gideon was a half sister to Lady Suffolk by thoroughbred Engineer, he by Engineer and he by Imp. Messenger. "Gideon" is now owned by Foster S. Palmer, Esq., at Portland. This horse for which I paid $2500 at four years old I consider one of the best descended horses ever brought to Maine, since old Messenger's time and confidently believe that time will satisfy breeders of the value of this fresh infusion of this branch of approved blood among our Drew, Messenger and Morgan stock. To return to Gen'l Knox, who represents one branch of the Messenger and Morgan blood.

He was by "Sherman Black Hawk"—sometimes called the "North Horse" he by "Hills' Vt. Black Hawk" by "Sherman Morgan," by "Justin Morgan." Dam of "Gen'l Knox" a Hambletonian mare, dam of Sherman Black Hawk, by imported "Matchem," dam of Sherman Black Hawk by young "Hambletonian" by "Leonidas" grand-dam by "Bellfounder." Gen'l Knox is black, with brownish stifles flanks and nose. Star in the forehead and strip of white on the upper lip and nose, is 15¾ hands high and weighs 1050 pounds, in fair condition, ample mane and tail, small, well-formed ears, broad head between the eyes, tapering to a thin, well-defined nose, rather thick neck, excellent fore-leg well under the body, hind leg quite remarkable for development of hock-muscle—which he transmits to many of his colts—hock and knee joints well defined, nor is there, to-day, the least infilteration of fluid perceptible on his limbs and joints, notwithstanding all his violent exercise upon the track with insufficient training and unusual labor in the stud. The feet are perfect, the shell of unusual thickness and toughness, the body round and compact, the back is short and the loin as strong as can be found. In speaking of these qualifications, I cheerfully invite the reader to criticise my description whenever they may see the horse. I may add that in all his sweating and working, he has never shown the first symptom of scratches or foul-blood, has never cut a hair upon his fore-feet in trotting or breaking. His temper is always good, always cheerful and full of spirits and ambition, and never nervous at the most exciting sights and noises. Strike him in anger or abruptly, and it must be a strong man to hold him even when tired with trotting, yet entirely under the control of the voice—attaches himself readily to those who pet him, and when away from home on cars or boat lies down to rest readily if his groom lies down near him.

Knox trotted for the first time in public, at Augusta, at the State Ag. Show in 1859, beating the horse Brandy, in 2:54; both colts were 4 years old. His next public work was a few days after this first race, when he trotted for the first stallion purse, of any age, of the North Kennebec Ag. Society at Waterville, which he won. His next appearance upon a track was in June, 1860, when 5 years old, when he trotted to show his gait—being then in service at Augusta—in 2:41. But not getting any business in the stud, he returned to Vassalboro', and on the 3d of July went to Skowhegan, and on the next day, July 4th trotted against the Drew stallion "Penobscot Boy." Knox lost the first heat in 2:52, having broken his martingal ring, and could not be held. The next heat Knox won, in 2:40½ without a break. Third heat, Penobscot Boy was drawn. His next public trial was against "Lewiston Boy" and "Kettle-bail" at the Maine State Ag. Show, at Augusta. Kettle-bail lost a shoe on first heat, and was drawn. Knox won first and second heats. In the third heat which was also given to Knox by the judges, Knox ran badly, Mr. Palmer not being able to hold him. I publicly declined to accept the race unless fairly won, and preferred to try another heat. Knox having a change of bit was in hand and won the 4th heat. This race was in the rain, and track very muddy—time 2:44. On the next day Knox was entered to make a field with Hiram Drew—no other stallion having entered.—Knox was drawn after the first heat, not being able to compete with so fast a horse. The next year being notified early that a horse fair would be holden in Bangor, I prepared my stock to show at that time, but when the bills came out, my horses were barred out on account of being foaled out of the State. I wrote to the manager desiring to be allowed to compete, as my horses expected to stand at service in Maine, as they had been doing, but was notified that it was too late to change the programme. Knox had been trotting quite well, in his work showing 2:30 and under, readily. The next year, being seven years old, Knox was drawn early from his services in the stud, to be prepared to meet the Drew stallion "Gen. McClellan," then owned by G. M. Robinson, Esq., of Augusta, Mr. Robinson having by letter expressed his desire to bring the two horses together. Knox was fitted at the half-mile track at Skowhegan. He worked well and in his private trials, showed 2:30, 2:28, and once in 2:26. While at this track preparing to meet Gen. McClellan, Knox was entered to trot two races in one afternoon, one in the stallion purse with Penobscot Boy, his former competitor, and the other, in the sweepstakes with Mr. Henry Taylor's black gelding Lucknow. Penobscot Boy was drawn at close of the second heat, and Lucknow at the close of the first heat, in their respective races. A few days later Knox entered in the sweepstakes of the Waterville Horse Association, expecting to meet Gen. McClellan. The day of the race Mr. Robinson declined to enter McClellan, he having been beaten a few days before at the Maine State Ag. Show, at Portland, by Hiram Drew, and Hiram was now present, and had entered for the sweepstakes. Knox beat Hiram easily in three straight heats, without a break, best time 2:32. Knox was fitted for this race in twenty-two days from the services of the stud, having served 136 different mares since April. This season, now near a close, had shown me such qualifications in Knox, as made me desirous to draw him from the track altogether that his services might be had in the stud without hindrance, and publicly expressed that determination in the stand. However, during the next spring "Knox" was challenged to meet "Hiram Drew," in June at Bangor. I declined this for reasons which were published, but offered as publicly to trot Knox against Hiram upon the Bangor track in September, without stakes, but for the Champion belt. This was declined.

The reason which induced me to give up my determination not to trot Knox again, was that I desired to satisfy the public that I did not withdraw him because he had beaten Hiram Drew, and I supposed that Mr. Shaw did not desire to try him again with Hiram. Had I held the Champion belt, I should have expected to have complied with the requirements whenever called upon, as I do not doubt Mr. Shaw was ready to do, if called upon. However, I was now called upon by the Trustees of the New England Society, myself being one of them, to rally the Maine horses to meet and compete for the honors of New England at the Fair at Springfield. I did not assume to speak for Maine, but I did assume to let Knox fight for honor in the absence of any better horse, against the chances of bringing him home crest fallen. The result was Knox beat Draco and two other stallions who entered against him without a skip, in 2.31¼, 2.37, and 2.34. Horsemen that were there well know that Knox was held in hand the last half of each heat, scarcely jogging to the score in the first heat. Knox had that season served, since April, one hundred and twelve different mares, and left fifteen awaiting service when he left home for Springfield. In five days after leaving service I had him tried at Waterville, (half mile track.) He trotted in 2.30 and repeated in 2.28. I started him for Springfield on Thursday morning, arrived there Sunday morning, trotted him Thursday and came back to Boston same night, making in all twenty-one days from the time he was drawn from service until he had travelled upon cars and boat three days and nights without rest, won his race and was bound home. I never saw him in such fine condition and spirits as while at Springfield, and after a close examination by the committee, he was awarded the first stock premium, as well as for speed. Whether the horse was looked upon by judges as a trotter, the reader must judge, when I say that, at a public table four prominent horsemen of New England publicly offered me $15,000, $20,000, $25,000 and $30,000 for him the evening after the race. If Knox was worth that for Massachusetts or New York, he was worth it for Maine, therefore I brought him home; and when I see such animals as the Gilbreth horse, Butman's, Littlefield's, Woodard's, Myers', Howe's, Larkin's, Sturgis' and many others who are now just coming to notice, I am not sorry he was brought back if I never derive as much for service or sale as then offered, and if health is given me sufficient to look after him, he will not leave until I can find one to take his place which will satisfy breeders better.

The next year, the fall of 1865, there seemed to be a feeling on the part of the friends of the Drew stock to see McClellen, (who had been making extraordinary time at Belfast and elsewhere) and Knox come together again. I therefore entered him in the sweepstakes at the fair of the Horse Association in Waterville, and left for camp life in Canada, my health having entirely given out. The day previous to the day for the sweepstakes trial, Mr. Palmer was thrown from his sulky and badly injured, so as to be unable to drive. No other person ever drove him, and my friends were unwilling to take the responsibility to select a driver, therefore Knox was drawn. I then felt it was best to withdraw Knox entirely from the track, feeling that the friends of the Drew stock having shown their readiness to meet Knox, could not complain at my decision. Knox has not trotted since, except in August, 1866, a few days before I left for Europe, fearing that I might never see the horse again, I requested Mr. Palmer to drive him a half mile over the usual exercise ground where he had been trained at speed. Although the horse was then in service, this was done in the presence of many spectators, without a break, in 1.12.

In penning this article I have relied mostly upon memory and shall be glad to rectify any mistakes which may be pointed out. Nor do I in the least desire to draw one jot from the admiration due to the fine records of such horses, as Draco, Hiram Drew, G. B. McClellan, Dirigo, Cloudman, Ned Davis, Penobscot Boy and many other fine animals. Indeed, I should be glad to give Knox the public record of several of those named, and also, to satisfy the breeders of Maine, as well as Old Drew has done, in his services. And if, in the future, the really good qualifications of both stocks can be united by judicious breeding, as well as added to, by the best blood of other stocks, Maine may be able once more to draw purchasers, as heretofore. I purpose to offer the services of Gen'l Knox for the fall season of this year, to the best brood mare in the limits of Penobscot, Waldo, Washington, Hancock and Aroostook county Societies, this premium to be offered at the fall show of each of these Societies, if they choose, and should such prize mares not be in condition for service in the fall, the services of the horse may be claimed the following spring. Where there are two, or more Societies in one county, the original county Society must be selected for this year's offer, and a certificate must be sent to me, by the Secretary of such Society, before service can be claimed. Gen'l Knox can be seen by all who desire it, at any time, being as heretofore, in charge of Mr. Albert H. Goodspeed. All communications in regard to horses directed to A. H. Goodspeed, North Vassalborro', Me., or to myself will receive prompt attention.

T. S. LANG.

For the Maine Farmer.

A Good Crop of Wheat.

Mr. Benjamin Tarbox of Phillips, raised the past season a good crop of wheat. I requested him to give me a sketch of his management, that I might embody it in an article that I intended to write on wheat culture. He has done this so fully and so well, that I cannot do better than to transcribe his remarks, and send them to you for publication. He says: "The poorest wheat, or the smallest yield, was upon two acres of ground where I raised six hundred bushels of potatoes the year previous, twelve bushels to the acre, Canada Club. I had a piece joining this, of oat stubble, which was run out grass land, ploughed the year before, and a crop of oats taken off. I spread on a quantity of new manure, say fifteen loads to the acre. I raised from the three-fourths of an acre eleven bushels Club wheat, seeding it down to grass. I broke up one and one-fourth acres of my lightest grass land in the fall, and spread on the furrows in the spring twenty loads of manure, gave it a good harrowing with my ox cultivator and harrow, sowed it to red wheat, and seeded down to grass. I got sixteen bushels to the acre, twenty bushels from the piece. This is not the common mode of working ground, but I am satisfied it is the most profitable method of working wet land. It keeps the ground light, and it holds out longer to grass. I should be pleased to have you see the grass that will grow on this piece of ground next summer. I raised twenty-five bushels of Australia wheat from one acre of corn ground. You see that five acres averaged sixteen bushels to the acre.

I plowed, in my sheep pasture, four acres, the last of June and the first of July, and the first days of the next May I sowed eight bushels of the Australia wheat upon the four acres, and used the ox cultivator and harrow, thoroughly working it in. There was no manure put upon the land. I got eighty-four bushels of wheat, said by good judges to be as handsome and pure as any that they ever saw in the West. I am getting $3.25 per bushel for it. It is said that in the West, land must be plowed in June and July, in order to have it rot, and become pulverized suitable for wheat; and if we wish to sow wheat here, where we do not wish to manure, we should do the same. My method of sowing wheat is to commence as soon as the ground is dry enough to work—that is, to plough and harrow up light and fine, sow as early as possible, but have the ground in order by all means. Last spring, you know, was very wet. I did not get through sowing wheat till the 10th of June." It is but proper to remark that the farm Mr. Tarbox lies gently inclining to the South, at the foot of a high hill or ridge which shelters it on the north and west. This hill is composed of limestone, which doubtless gives character to the soil of his farm. By the way, why is so little said in these days about using lime as a manure for wheat? Thirty years ago, much was done in this way with good results. Again, summer tilling was much in vogue at that time. Does any one know why it is practiced so little now? ALBERT PEASE.

Grass Dale, Salem, Feb., 1868.

For the Maine Farmer.

Letter from Nova Scotia.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—We have to acknowledge the receipt of twelve numbers of your very valuable paper, and also to state that we found out your local agent in this place, with whom we settled for a year's subscription. We have been far more punctual in our visits to the Way Office since we took your paper than ever before. We think it could not be better adapted to the wants of Nova Scotia, even if it were printed expressly for us; so similar are the climate, soil and products of Maine to those of this country. Then there are many general facts printed in its columns, that are of very high value to every farmer, no matter in what country he may live—such as your wholesome comments on elevating subjects—neatness, home education, farm life and "Roadside Improvements." All these topics, with many others beside, are of absorbing interest to every one who has a corner of the earth that he can call his own. They tend to dignify the farmer's occupation, and raise it above the other trades of men; to inculcate a love for home, and a taste for beautifying its scenes; and to edify their minds by the contemplation of moral virtues. If it were not for the dignity of the farmer's profession that is here begotten, country life would relapse into inherent drudgery; and as a consequence, the sons of the farm—the bone and sinew of the land—would ever be seeking a home and profession in the city. We see too much of this feeling exhibited in Nova Scotia, where the more promising sons are educated for some profession, while Tom, or stupid Dick, after learning to "cast interest" and accounts, is reserved for the farm. Can such farmers prosper? Let impoverished fields, and dilapidated buildings and fences speak—and they speak eloquently too, that the farmer needs to be as talented and well educated to succeed in life, as the lawyer or merchant—and why not? Who so well as the educated farmer, can understand the principles of Nature's economy regarding plant life, and the laws by which he can secure a good return with least expense, and still preserve the highest fertility of his soil? Will the ignorant, impractical farmer so well understand the revolution of Nature, from soil to plant, from plant to animal, and from animal to soil again? No; nine chances against one, if he knows that the manures he applies to his soil were once taken from it in another form. All this knowledge, beside the chemistry of soils and manures, is essential to success on the farm; how then can the ignorant farmer succeed?

As we have drawn largely on your patience, we will now think of closing our note at present. If it is your wish that we should do so, we will communicate with you during the coming season, upon subjects of interest to the farmer. If they are not worth publishing, they will be a means of improvement to us, and perhaps may suggest something to you that will be a little different from the usual train of thought brought about by communications from subscribers. [We speak for our readers as well as ourselves, when we say we shall be happy to hear from you at any time.—EDS.]

Middleton, Nova Scotia. BROWNE & DODGE.

For the Maine Farmer.

Experiment with Super-Phosphate.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—Having seen an article in No. 52 of the last volume of the MAINE FARMER, written by Lewis Beal of North Fairfield, giving an account of his experiments with super-phosphate of lime in various ways, &c., and wishing to hear more from others in relation to its use, both pro and con, I thought I would give my experience with its use the past season.

In the fall of 1866 I broke up a piece of worn-out grass land, and carted out all the old manure that I had into one large heap, and in the following spring I spread the old manure over the whole of the piece as evenly as I could, making a fair coat. I then harrowed it in thoroughly, after which I furrowed it out. I then took five rows on each side of the piece, and manured the same, with half a shovelful of the same kind of manure, in the hill. The remainder of the piece was planted with the Cumberland Bone Company's Super-phosphate, in the hill, in an unmixed state, in the following manner: I took a heaping tablespoonful of super-phosphate and dropped it in the hill, then brushed a little dirt over the same, to prevent the corn from being injured by it. The corn was dropped as usual over the whole piece, together with beans, &c. It was then covered, the whole being finished on the 1st day of June. It came up very quickly, and that planted on the super-phosphate I thought a very little the soonest. After being up about two weeks a plain difference could be seen, that planted on the phosphate being larger and continued so through the season, ripening about a week sooner than the rest of the piece. I also tried it on potatoes, mixed in equal parts with plaster, but wish not so marked a difference.

I would also say that the soil I tried it on, was a clay loam. Whether it does better on some soils than others is a question to be solved. Will not those who have used it write their experience, both pro and con? As it might be of value to those who intend to use it the coming spring. A. E. FAUGHT.

Belgrade, Jan. 21, 1868.

For the Maine Farmer

Porgy Chum and Muck.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—I have been reading with interest the proceedings of the Maine Board of Agriculture, and would hereby allude to some of the sayings of the gentleman from this county, Mr. Wasson, in regard to manures and their application. Speaking of porgy chum, he says that when applied to the land, it leaves a want unsupplied. Now I have been using it for the last ten years with the very best results, and find it the very best manure that I can procure for any crop. Last summer I cut a piece of grass for the eighth time since I dressed it with porgy chum, and got more than three times the amount that I did on land adjoining it where none was applied, the land of a far better quality. He sets the price of the article very high, fifty dollars per ton. [An error which Mr. Wasson has corrected —see MAINE FARMER of 29th ult.—EDS.] Now I have an interest in an oil factory in this same county, and the highest price which we realized for porgy chum the season past, was five dollars and fifty cents per ton. He said that muck had been used in different ways and upon all crops, but it had been found of no value whatever. Now I am one of those who believe in the old saying that "muck is the mother of the meal-chest"—in fact, I know it to be so in my case. I should not know how to farm without it. I have a dishing barnyard, that will hold about sixty loads of muck. This I fill up level, and find it to be as good dressing at the end of the year as any made by the cattle. I also make manure of muck by mixing one hundred pounds of porgy chum with a cart-load, and so I get a manure which cannot be surpassed for corn or any other crop.

I do not wish to get into any controversy with Mr. Wasson, he being a man of education, and I am not; but if he will visit my farm next harvest, (if I live and have my health) I will convince him of the virtue of muck and porgy chum. B. NUTTER.

Brooklin, Feb. 4th, 1868.

For the Maine farmer.

An Encouraging Note.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—I do not say "stop my paper," hard times notwithstanding. Although I have been a subscriber to the FARMER not quite a quarter, and a practical farmer less than a year, yet I think I have already received the cutset of a year's subscription, in useful hints and practical knowledge relative to my new vocation. And I would say to beginners, as I am, take the MAINE FARMER by all means. Clear up the waste corners, and thereby save money enough extra to pay for it; by which means you will sustain a journal that is continually working for your real interests. I herewith enclose the year's subscription made, as per agreement with the agent, and hoping to see the FARMER weekly for a long time, I remain yours.

Lincolnville. W. A. HALE.

For the Maine Farmer.

The Season in Nova Scotia.

Winter here is cold and long, although we have but very little snow. Frost has gone to the depth of five feet in my ground—as I have had occasion to know by digging,—and in not a very much exposed place either. Times never were so hard in our experience, but we hope for better with the opening of spring.

Wolfville, N. S. Feb. 1868. GEO. V. RAND.

Agricultural Miscellany.

Premiums for Wheat Crops.

[The following is the circular of instructions just issued to the officers of the several Agricultural Societies, by the Secretary of the State Board of Agriculture, to which allusion is made in our editorial columns. Will not the local press throughout the State give it place in their columns?—EDS.]

To the Officers of Agricultural Societies in Maine:

GENTLEMEN:—In the discharge of my duty you are hereby advised of the action of the State Board of Agriculture, at its recent session at Augusta, in the passage of the following vote of direction to Agricultural Societies, viz:

"*Voted*, That the several Agricultural Societies receiving bounty from the State be, and they are hereby directed, to offer in premiums for the encouragement of wheat culture, during the current year, a sum not less than one-fourth of the amount of bounty so received during the year."

This vote is grounded upon the authority given to the Board by statute enactment. It is binding upon your Society to this extent; viz: that without compliance therewith you will not be entitled to bounty next year.

It is discretionary with you to offer the sum in such premiums, and for such areas cultivated, or for such amounts of wheat produced, as you shall see fit.

As it seems probable that a similar rule will prevail next year (and perhaps longer) I state my impression in regard to this probability, in order to encourage the suitable preparation of land, for the future production of wheat, during the present

The Maine Farmer.

Augusta, Saturday, March 7, 1868.

TERMS OF THE MAINE FARMER,
$3.00 in advance, or $2.50 if not paid within three months of the date of Subscription.

☞ *These terms will be rigidly adhered to in all cases.* ☜

All payments made by subscribers to the FARMER will be credited in accordance with our new mailing method. The printed date upon the paper, in connection with the subscriber's name, will show the time to which he has paid, and will constitute, in al cases, a valid receipt for moneys remitted by him.

☞ A subscriber desiring to change the post office direction of his paper must communicate to us *the name of the office to which it has previously been sent*, otherwise we shall be unable to comply with his request.

COLLECTORS' NOTICE.

Mr. V. DARLING will call upon subscribers in Hancock County during the month of January.

Mr. S. I. SMALL, agent for the Maine Farmer, will canvas West Somerset during the month of January.

Mr. S. N. TABER is now engaged in canvassing the County of Kennebec.

Editorial Correspondence.

NORTH ANSON, Feb. 19th, 1868.

DEAR FARMER:—This is emphatically the sheep town of Maine. Everybody here raises sheep that has money enough to buy one. To have the best flock of sheep, is the emblem of aristocracy here. And such flocks of sheep are not to be seen everywhere. Flocks from one to five hundred in number are abundant. The town is well adapted for this purpose. Its pasturage is good, the climate is dry, and the intervales on the Kennebec produce immense crops of hay. Mine host, Wm. H. Brown, of the Somerset House, who we thought for several days did nothing else but run a good hotel, modestly told us at last that he cuts two hundred tons of hay, and that he should plant twenty acres of potatoes the coming season. He is a native of Waterford, in Oxford county, came here when a boy, and like his cousin, Artemas Ward, from the same town, was determined to do something, and he has done it. He keeps between three and four hundred sheep. We love to record such things, for the benefit of the boys who conclude to settle in Maine.

We visited the splendid flocks of Hon. Wm. R. Flint and Col. W. Moore. They are the Spanish Merino, and are valuable for their combination of long and fine wool and heavy fleeces. Instead of having the wool only on their backs, they have it all over their bodies. Col. Moore has a buck that will shear twenty-two pounds. This breed is peaceable, not requiring a fence so high by eighteen inches, as other breeds. Farmers here wisely go right along with their business, and do not sell off their flocks because they get low prices, but wait till times are better. The breeds selected here can be kept in larger flocks than others. The most intelligent farmers visit and keep in communication with the best sheep raisers in Vermont, and spare no pains to have good flocks. This is the right way to succeed. The consequence is that the farmers of this town are independent. This leads us to note the fact that certain localities are best adapted to mixed husbandry, while others can but devote themselves to some specialty. Sheep-raising is emphatically the business of this community.

The towns of Anson, Solon and Bingham are among the best farming towns in the State. The little town of Embden has neither church nor store, yet it has made up a subscription list for the Somerset Railroad that would surprise one. We might add here that Mr. Joel Gray of the latter place, is the only farmer we know of in Maine who lights his house with gas of his own manufacture. He has a very large farm and elegant buildings.

The village at North Anson has heretofore suffered severely, once by fire, which burnt out a square, and once by a freshet, which swept off a factory and a number of other buildings; nevertheless the place is thriving. It has an elegant hall, with handsome stores, besides another elegant brick block, and some twenty stores. Bro. Moore of the *Advocate* we found to be a genial fellow, who has carried his paper along for twelve years.

The railroad fever is stronger here than we have seen in any place for a long time. The moment we spoke an encouraging word to one of the citizens, he felt like giving us a five-dollar bill. The Somerset Road is to extend from Waterville through Norridgewock, and perhaps to Solon. It is an easy route, and opens into a splendid farming country. When built it will take an immense amount of freight from the Kennebec and Dead River valleys. The people are very sanguine that they shall soon have a road. The Maine Central have made them a very liberal offer, and whenever the road is built it will increase the freight on that road to a great extent. The extension of the road to North Anson cannot fail to make it a large and thriving village. Trade is lively now. There is an excellent water power, and all the elements of prosperity are waiting for a development. We advise every farmer to aid in building that road. As a common road is an advantage over the old bridle path, so will a railroad be of equal advantage over the common road. Push on the railroad and increase the population, and the wealth of your towns will increase fourfold in ten years. There is one bit of advice we will give gratis to the village. Build another church, reduce your denominations to two, pay your ministers well, and fill up your churches on Sunday. One of the worst features of a place is half a dozen little societies, and neither of them able to pay anything. We left the town right well pleased with it.

LEGISLATIVE ACTION. It is quite refreshing to read such fair, judicious and manly speeches as that made by Hon. T. C. Woodman, Speaker of the House, upon the floor of the House, on Saturday last, the question being the indefinite postponement of the resolve continuing in force the commission in regard to the restoration of sea fish to our inland waters. At the commencement of the debate the usual method of defeating the passage of the resolve, that of throwing ridicule upon the matter, was attempted by the member from Machias, which he afterwards had the good sense to withdraw. Mr. Woodman followed, showing the necessity of the measure and forcing its importance upon the members of the House, in a most candid and convincing manner. He is certainly deserving the thanks of every friend of the enterprise, for the stand taken in favor of a measure so important to the interests of the State.

A resolve providing for the publication of "certain documents" relating to the Hydrographic Survey has finally passed both branches of the Legislature. What this means we hardly know, but we hope it means that a detailed and complete report of the labors of the commission, embracing in full the valuable report of Mr. Walter Wells, widely known by his writings on physical geography, as well as an exhibit of all facts relating to the immense water power facilities of our State, is to be given to the public. Such a report would be of ten-fold more importance in showing the advantages of our State as a field for manufacturing investment, than anything else ever attempted in this direction, and it would also be productive of more direct practical benefit than the reports of a geological survey. By all means let the results of the labors of this commission be placed before the public, in a convenient and popular form, for we can certainly expect no adequate improvement of our natural resources by capitalists from abroad, while the opportunities for those investments are unknown.

SPRING heralded its advent by one of the most severe snow storms we have had for the season. It commenced Monday morning last, continuing with great severity throughout the day, so much so indeed that the western train due here at 4:20 P. M., did not arrive until 11 P. M. The storm also continued during the greater part of the day Tuesday; but on Wednesday it seemed to clear up, the temperature being much milder and the sun pleasant. The roads in the country are under blockade for several days at least.

THE COLD SEASON. The Bangor *Whig* publishes a record of the temperature at sunrise each morning for the months of December, January and February last, kept by Col. Lowe of that city. From this record it appears there were forty-three days in those months when the mercury stood at zero and below, and only three days in the same period in which the temperature rose above the freezing point.

☞ This city was visited by an earthquake on Saturday last about half-past three o'clock P. M. The shock was very violently felt, and lasted several seconds.

The New Universalist Church.

The new Universalist church, which has been in process of erection during the past year in this city, is now completed and will be dedicated to the purpose of Christian worship on Thursday afternoon of the present week.

A brief history of the circumstances attending the erection of this church and a description of the edifice as now completed, will not be without interest to many of our readers.

For many years the desire had been strongly felt and expressed among the members of the Society for a more pleasant, commodious and better located place of worship. The old church, erected in 1885, and constructed with little regard to architectural taste and unfortunately located, had never been satisfactory to the Society, but its circumstances and prospects were such as to discourage any effort for change or improvement until the summer of 1866, when under the stimulus of increased business prosperity in the community and the earnest and judicious labors of the present pastor, Rev. C. R. Moor, the movement was inaugurated which has resulted in making an elegant addition to the church architecture of our city and giving to the Society a new and beautiful temple of worship.

In September, 1866, the lot on the corner of Winthrop and Summer streets, 90 feet front and 110 feet deep, was purchased of Ai Staples, Esq., for the sum of $3250. The site was regarded as most eligible for the purpose, but the purchase was made by gentlemen of the Society, not with the expectation that any immediate movement towards building, could be successfully commenced, but with a view to the securing a location which might in the course of a few years be made available for so desirable an object. The ball however had been set in motion, and so earnestly was the question agitated, and so strong the impetus given to the movement, that during the ensuing fall and winter, a subscription was secured towards the building of a church, amounting to nearly $25,000. In the meantime plans and estimates had been furnished by the eminent architect F. H. Fassett, of Portland, and consultations held with practical builders, and it was found that a building, answering to the needs and tastes of the Society, could be erected at a cost not greatly exceeding the amount subscribed. Accordingly at a meeting of the subscribers held in January, 1867, measures were taken for the immediate commencement of operations. A Building Committee was appointed, with instructions to determine upon the plan of the edifice and to contract with suitable parties for its erection and completion during the ensuing year. The Committee having accepted Mr. Fassett's plan for a church, concluded a contract with Mr. Rodney L. Fogg of this city, which embraced all the work upon the building, with the exception of the stone steps, the gas-fixings, furnaces and frescoing, for the sum of $22,300. Ground was broken early in April and the work progressed with reasonable diligence. The corner stone was laid on the afternoon of June 19th, with appropriate ceremonies, and the building finally completed by the contractor and accepted by the Committee, on the 17th day of February, 1868. Every portion of the work has been faithfully done in accordance with the contract, and the building, aside from its fine architectural appearance, is in all its details from foundation stone to finial, a model of thorough and skillful mechanical workmanship. Mr. Abner Fogg, the master workman and superintendent in its construction, is entitled to special mention for the conscientious care and attention bestowed by him upon the building in every stage of its progress.

The new church occupies a fine position on the corner of Winthrop and Summer Sts. Its exterior is of brick with mastic trimmings, in imitation of Nova Scotia freestone, and in style of architecture is a graceful specimen of what is known as the Romanesque. The entire width of the front, including the tower, is seventy feet, the extreme depth ninety-two feet, and the height from the ground to the ridge pole, sixty feet. The spire which surmounts the tower has an altitude of one hundred and thirty-one feet. The entrance to the building is by two large doors in the front, which are approached by a flight of five elegant granite steps, the topmost stone of which is twenty-two feet in length, and four in width. These were executed and placed in position by Mr. Daniel Turner of this city. The vestibule is very spacious, being nine feet in width and fifty in length, on a level with the auditorium, and having two wide entrances thereto.

Of the interior of the church we can hardly attempt a description which will convey to the reader an adequate impression of its beauty and fitness. The auditorium is fifty-eight feet wide and sixty-six feet in depth, with a clear height of thirty-two feet. Over the vestibule, extending the whole width of the building, and projecting several feet into the auditorium, is the organ gallery, its entire depth of sixteen feet being occupied by the organ, which with its splendid case of black walnut and massive gilt pipes reaching to the ceiling, makes a most imposing and attractive appearance. The pews, one hundred and two in number, arranged in semi-circular form, with capacity for seating five hundred persons, are handsomely upholstered with green rep cloth. The floor of the church is carpeted in green and black, in elegant keeping with the upholstery of the pews. The chancel floor and steps are carpeted in a similar manner. The house is amply lighted during the day on each side by four high arched windows of flock glass, with stained borders and in the evening, by fifty-four gas burners, arranged in brackets on each side of the church. The decorations of the church executed by the talented artist Mr. C. J. Schumacher of Portland, are most elaborate and beautiful. The lower walls are tinted in a light and delicate buff, and the groined arches, cornices and ceiling are frescoed in rich and tasteful style, making a combination of color and design very agreeable to the eye and in admirable keeping with the interior architecture of the building. The crowning work of the artist, however, is the painting upon the chancel wall in the rear of the pulpit. This is a full length representation of the person of the Savior, a copy in oil fresco from Raphael's celebrated picture of the Transfiguration, now in the Vatican in Rome, and universally regarded among the master-pieces of art for the past three-hundred years. The artist has faithfully reproduced the original and he has succeeded also in imparting to the face and figure a blended sweetness, benignity and majesty in harmony with our most reverent and exalted conceptions of the character and person of Christ as represented in the Gospels. The picture as a work of art is worthy of attention and study, and we doubt not will impress every religious mind with a sense of its appropriateness for the place it occupies in a house dedicated to the purposes of Christian worship.

There are many details of interest connected with the building, which, lack of space compels us to omit. The entire cost of the church, including the lot upon which it is built, the organ and the furnishing complete, will be nearly $35,000. We understand that the sale of pews, will take place on Friday and Saturday afternoon of the present week.

THE SOMERSET RAILROAD. Between the line of the Somerset & Kennebec railroad on the east, and the Leeds & Farmington railroad on the west, is one of the richest farming sections in the State. This section is thickly settled with a wealthy and prosperous people, contains many enterprising villages and numerous facilities for manufacturing purposes. A railroad is much needed by the people of this portion of the State, and a charter for the road was obtained in 1866. Since then the friends of the enterprise have been active in their efforts to secure the necessary contributions, and there is now little doubt that the same will be successfully accomplished. Embden, Solon, Anson, Starks and some other towns, long since subscribed their proportion of the funds needed, and recently other towns on the line of the road have decided to loan their credit for such sums as will ensure the building of the road. A connection is to be made with the Maine Central road near Waterville, and that company has agreed to lease the road when completed, for a term of years, paying a specified percentage on the cost of the same provided it does not exceed $20,000 per mile. We presume work upon the road will be commenced the present spring, and when built, one of the richest and most enterprising portions of the State will be put in communication with the outside world.

☞ Simmons' Colossal War Statue of the Union Soldier, erected in the Lewiston city park, was unveiled on Friday afternoon last with appropriate ceremonies, in the presence of a large number of people. The model from which the statue was taken was on exhibition at the State House in this city several years since.

THE ORGAN CONCERT. The Concert of sacred music given on Tuesday evening at the Universalist Church, on the occasion of a public trial of the new Organ gave great satisfaction to the audience in attendance. The Organ was constructed by Mr. Geo. Stevens, of East Cambridge, Mass., one of the most skilful and experienced builders in this country, at a cost of $3,200. The specifications for the instrument were furnished by Mr. M. C. Milliken, the accomplished Organist of the Society, and with certain modifications suggested by the builder, the plan has been faithfully carried out. Mr. Stevens pronounces it a perfect instrument, one of the best ever made at his establishment, and without instituting invidious comparisons, in the opinion of those well qualified to pass judgment upon its merits, for purity of tone, extent of its resources and power, it is not inferior to any other in the State. The following schedule will show the full capacity of the instrument and the number and variety of stops which it contains:

GREAT ORGAN.

1. Open Diapason,	8 feet metal	56
2. Tenoroon,	"	44
3. Open Diapason,	8 feet "	56
4. Keraulophon to Tenor C,	"	44
5. Dulciana,	8 feet "	56
6. Principal,	4 feet "	56
7. Twelfth,	2⅔ feet "	56
8. Fifteenth,	2 feet "	56
9. Flute,	4 feet "	56
10. Mixture,	3 ranks	168
11. Stop Diapason,	8 feet tone	56
12. Melodia,	treble	
13. Trumpet,	8 feet metal	56

SWELL ORGAN.

14. Bourdon Bass,	16 feet tone	56
15. Bourdon Treble,	8 "	
16. Open Diapason,	8 feet metal	56
17. Viol de Gamba,	8 feet "	56
18. Stop Diapason,	8 feet tone wood	56
19. Principal,	4 feet metal	56
20. Cornet, 2 ranks,	"	112
21. Hautboy to 4 feet C,		56
22 Bassoon Bass,		
23. Clarionet to 4 feet C,		44

PEDAL ORGAN.

24. Double open Diapason	16 feet to CCC,	27
25. Bourdon,	16 feet tone	27
26. Violoncello,	8 feet metal	27

COUPLERS.

27. Couple great and swell,
28. Couple pedals and great,
29. Couple pedals and swell,
30. Couple great and swell sup. octave.
31. Pedal check
32. Tremolo
33. Bellows signal

Owing to the unfavorable weather, the audience was not large, but the performance was highly appreciated and enjoyed by those present. Mr. M. C. Milliken presided at the organ, and exhibited the power and capabilities of the instrument to great advantage. The Society is most fortunate, not only in the possession of so splendid an instrument, but in securing the aid of so accomplished an interpreter of its grand and beautiful and solemn harmonies. The singing by the choir was everything that could be desired, and was frequently and appreciatively applauded. The tenor song, "In native worth," from Haydn's Oratorio of the Creation, was admirably rendered by Mr. C. H. Johnson. The chorus "Lord God Almighty," composed by Mr. Milliken, and which included a beautiful alto solo by Miss Abby Johnson, was given with fine effect. Mrs. Chas. Milliken sang the sacred song, by Topliff, "Consider the Lilies," with exquisite taste and sweetness, her magnificent tones filling the house with melody and the heart of every hearer with devout emotion. The programme was excellently arranged and well calculated to test the musical powers both of the organist and the singers. We heard the wish frequently expressed by those present, for a repetition of the concert, under circumstances more favorable for a larger attendance of our citizens. We hope arrangements will be made for the purpose.

MEAN TEMPERATURE. The prevalent opinion that we are having a change of mean temperature in this State, will be dispelled when we compare the actual temperature for a series of years. The time when the Kennebec river opens and closes would be a good standard from which to base our conclusions. The latest period known in which ice in the Kennebec broke up was April 24th, 1785. The nearest to this was April 1st, 1854. It opened March 21st, 1786, and has never opened so early but once since—March 20th, 1842. From 1787 to 1801, a period of fourteen years, the river broke up between the first and thirteenth of April. From 1847 to 1860, the ice broke up six days in March; but it did not break up in 1847 till April 20th, and in 1854 till the 21st.

Taking a period from 1784 to 1824, thirty-six years, (there being three years of which we have no record) and we find that the Kennebec broke up twenty-nine days in April and seven days in March. Now taking a period of thirty-six years from 1824 to to 1860, and we find that there are twenty-nine days in April and thirty-one days in March. According to this comparison, there were four more days in March during the last thirty-six years than in the first thirty-six years. For the first thirty-six years, the average time when the river broke up was April 8th; for the last thirty-six years it was April 11th. Thus we find the average time three days later for the last thirty-six years.

Now, it might be inferred that there has been a change in our climate for the better. Let us see how this has been brought about. When the banks of the Kennebec were covered with a heavy growth of trees, especially of evergeens, the rays of the sun could not penetrate them and melt the masses of snow. In the interior of the State snow banks remain till into June under similar circumstances. The clearing away of the country enables the rays of the sun to be absorbed on the hillsides, and the earth becomes warmer and the snows melt sooner than otherwise would be the case. We think this will explain the actual difference that exists between the climate seventy-five years ago and to-day. By clearing up our lands the climate will be drier, early and late frosts are less frequent, and perhaps not so deep snows; but we may always expect cold days in winter, because the great laws by which we are affected will not be materially changed by the agency of man.

☞ It interest all our citizens, who are acquainted with Mr. Chas. E. Hayward, for some time the efficient and popular City Clerk, and who has for two or three years been a great sufferer from scrofulous suppuration of the left knee joint, to know that on the 26th ult., he submitted to an amputation of the leg at the thigh, and is now in fair prospect of recovery from the operation. It was performed by Dr. James B. Bell,—who is well known as one of the most skillful surgeons in the State—assisted by Dr. Irving S. Hall of Hallowell. The question of ultimate recovery from the scrofulous tendencies is of course a matter of doubt, but Mr. Hayward chose to exchange an absolute certainty on the one hand, for an even chance in his favor, on the other, and we are sure he will receive the sympathy of all our citizens, united with their earnest wishes for his complete recovery.

☞ The American Naturalist commences its second volume with the number for March, and is issued in the same neat style that has characterized the work from its commencement. The articles are: A Naturalist in Brazil, by C. Fred North; The Geographical Distribution of Animals, by S. I. Smith, and The Hairy Mammoth, by A. S. Packard, Jr. A much larger space is devoted to miscellaneous notes in the different departments of Natural History than in previous numbers.

EMIGRATION OF A BUTTERFLY. Some five years an English gentleman imported from England into Canada some specimens of a small yellow butterfly, (Pieris oleracea). These have propagated so rapidly that specimens were caught last year in Lewiston, Me., and in Montpelier, Vt. They bid fair to be a permanent addition to our stock of beautiful butterflies.

ANNUAL MEETING. Let those interested not forget the annual meeting of the Kennebec Union Agricultural and Horticultural Society, which takes place at the City Hall Gardiner on Saturday of this week, notice of which appears in this issue.

☞ Earl Derby has resigned his position as the head of the English Ministry, on account of ill health, and Mr. Disraeli will succeed him, retaining also his present post of Chancellor of the Exchequer.

☞ Gov. Chamberlain will deliver his eloquent lecture on the Surrender of Lee, at Granite Hall, on Thursday evening of the present week.

☞ The General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church will commence its Quadrennial Session in Chicago, and continue one month.

THE IMPEACHMENT. It will be seen by our Congressional Summary that the proceedings preliminary to the arraignment of President Johnson before the Senate, upon the charges preferred by the House of Representatives, have been completed, and that nothing further remains but to proceed with the trial. A series of rules for the regulation of proceedings at the trial have been adopted by the Senate. On Saturday in the House the Articles of Impeachment were reported, ten in number, which after being debated two days and amended by striking out the 7th article, were adopted on Monday by a vote of 126 to 41. The following is the substance of the several articles as adopted:

1. That Andrew Johnson on the 21st of February in violation of the tenure-of-office act, issued an order for the removal of Edwin M. Stanton from the office of the Secretary of War.

2. That Andrew Johnson on the same day in violation of the same act, appointed Lorenzo Thomas Secretary of War *ad interim*.

3. That the appointment of Thomas was in violation of the constitution, no vacancy existing in the office to which he was appointed.

4. That Andrew Johnson on the same day conspired with Thomas and other persons unknown, by intimidation and threats to prevent Stanton from holding his office, in violation of the constitution and of the conspiracy act of July 31, 1861.

5. That Andrew Johnson at various times before the 25th of February, 1868, conspired with Thomas and others, to prevent by force the execution of the tenure of office act in the case of Stanton.

6. That Andrew Johnson on the 21st February conspired with Thomas to seize by force the property of the United States in the War Department, in violation of the conspiracy act and with intent to violate the tenure of office act.

The 7th article was stricken out.

The 8th article is merely a repetition, with slight verbal changes, of the 5th and 6th.

9. That the appointment of Thomas was made with intent unlawfully to control the disbursements of moneys appropriated for the military service and for the Department of War.

10. That Andrew Johnson, on the 22d of February, instructed Major General Emory, commanding the Department of Washington, that the provision of the army appropriation act of March 2, 1867, requiring the President's orders to be issued through the General of the army, was unconstitutional and not binding upon him as an officer, with intent to induce Emory to violate the law and obey orders issued by the President in defiance of its provisions.

After the adoption of the articles seven managers on the part of the House to conduct the impeachment were selected as follows:

Messrs. Stevens of Pennsylvania, Butler of Massachusetts, Bingham of Ohio, Boutwell of Massachusetts, Wilson of Iowa, Williams of Pennsylvania and Logan of Illinois.

On Tuesday two additional articles were reported by the managers and adopted by the House. They will be found in full in our Congressional report.

MAGAZINES FOR THE MONTH. *Putnam's Monthly* opens with a strong article from the pen of Dr. Horace Bushnell, treating of the relation between Science and Religion, which is followed by a pretty poem by Phœbe Cary, entitled "The Three Wrens." Prof De Vere discourses of Pearls in his captivating and instructive manner, and there is some sensible advice to journalists in the article "What a Newspaper Should Be." There is nothing new presented in "Mr. Tom White's Little Sermon—which perhaps it is necessary to say is upon the cost of women's dress, &c.—but after all it is worth reading. Without being particularly remarkable, the number is one quite readable and compares well with its cotemporaries.—*Lippincott's*, the new Philadelphia monthly, youngest on the list, is also the neatest, by far, in its typographical outfit, and its reading is an act of sensible pleasure. Mrs. Davis continues her story of "Dallas Galbraith," and Mr. Read concludes his interesting history of the Slate-Roof House. W. Gilmore Simms gives a prose version of Swinburne's Story of "Chastelard," and Hon. Amasa Walker contributes a financial article entitled "An Elastic Currency." There are two or three pretty poems, and other articles hardly worth mentioning.—The most noticeable article in the *Galaxy* is that by Dr. James O. Noyes on Southern Troubles and their Remedy, though all may not agree with the author in his arguments. The editor furnishes a readable article on the "Manners of the Day," and the picture sketched by E. B. Seabrook of a Deserted Plantation, is one now commonly met with in the South, as we can attest from personal observation. R. J. Hinton reports an interview with that friend of America, John Bright, M. P., whose house at Rochdale, England, is hung with pictures of Washington, Lincoln and other American statesmen. Stephen Lawrence Yeoman, by Mrs. Edwards, and Grant White's Words and their Uses are continued.—Light reading predominates over the more solid and instructive articles in the current number of *Harper's Magazine*, and we find few articles that will pay for a perusal. The opening illustrated paper gives an account of the wealth of the pine forests of Minnesota, but some of the engravings would bring a smile to the face of any genuine woodsman or river-driver, they are so grotesque. A Battle Field of English Labor describes the immense cutlery workshops of Sheffield, England, and the article on Kid Gloves will interest the ladies. The Drawer is as usual full of good things, and the Lounger's Chair is as easy as of old.—*Hours at Home* presents us with a repast of pure and wholesome fare, and if no article can be praised for its brilliancy, neither can any be condemned as objectionable. An original poem by the author of the Schonberg Cotta Family, a continuation of the Chaplet of Pearls, and of the series of articles by Prof. Tyler (Representative Cities) and Dr. Bushnell (Moral Uses of Dark Things), together with a pleasant description of the peasantry of Brittany by Mr. Fowle, U. S. Consul at Nantes, and a half dozen other articles make up the number.—The increasing interest in historical matters is shown by the number of articles upon the subject of late presented to their readers in the different American magazines. The article in the *Atlantic* on the Old Philadelphia Library by Hon. J. Meredeth Read is of this character, and is one of the most interesting bits of local history we have read for a long time. The other papers in the number we have not read.—The Philadelphia ladies' magazines (*Godey's Arthur's*, *Peterson's* and the *Lady's Friend*) are, so far as we can judge, about as frivolous as usual, and quite as worthless; while the juveniles, (*The Nursery* and the *Children's Hour* for the little ones, and the *Riverside* and *Young Folks* for those in their *teens*) are up to the mark, lively, instructive and pretty. We think no country can boast more or better magazines for the boys and girls than our own, and we also believe no country has better girls and boys—for which let us thank God!

A FRENCH COUNTRY FAMILY. By Madame de Witt *nee* Guizot. Translated by Dinah Mulock Craik, author of "John Halifax, Gentleman," &c. New York: Harper & Brothers.

Mrs. Craik is known as the author of many admirable English novels, which are marked by their faithful delineation of character, their naturalness and purity of sentiment, the dramatic interest of their plots and their elevated moral tone. In the present instance she appears as the translator of a French work of fiction, in which some charming pictures of French family life are framed into a story of great interest, most delightfully told. It is written for the children, but will give pleasure to all who can appreciate and enjoy a narrative of simple virtuous life and gentle and noble deeds. The book is for sale at Patterson's.

BOOKS FOR SUNDAY SCHOOL LIBRARIES. The publications of Henry Hoyt, No. 9 Cornhill, Boston, are already well known as among the most attractive issues for Sunday school libraries, and he has recently commenced the publication of a new series which is called the "Youth's Library of Religious Works." The two volumes of the series now issued are "The Door without a Knocker" and "The Boy's Victory," both neatly printed and finely illustrated. The works are well adapted for Sabbath reading and are in no sense sectarian. We commend the series to those who are about refurnishing the Sabbath school libraries o which they are in charge.

DEATH OF EX GOV. DANA. Intelligence has been received of the death of Hon. John W. Dana, formerly Governor of Maine. He died of cholera near Rorario, Province of Santa Fe, Argentine Republic, South America, Dec. 22d. Gov. Dana was long in public life, and his many friends will deeply lament his death. He was Governor of this State from 1847 to 1850. Mrs. Barker, formerly of Hiram, Mrs. McMillan, formerly of Fryeburg, and three others died at about the same time. Mrs. Barker died first, the rest taking the disease from her.

☞ Winter shook its tail furiously in our faces when it left us on the 29th ult. Left us?

Congressional Summary.

Fortieth Congress---Second Session.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 26.

SENATE—Mr. Howard from the select committee of seven to whom was referred the message of the House on impeachment, reported the following resolution:

Whereas, the House of Representatives on the 25th day of the present month, by two of its members, Messrs. Stevens and Bingham, at the bar of the Senate impeached Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, of high crimes and misdemeanors in office, and informed the Senate that the House of Representatives would in due time exhibit the particular articles of impeachment against him and make good the same, and likewise demanded that the Senate take order for the appearance of the said Andrew Johnson; therefore,

Resolved, That the Senate will take due order thereon, of which due notice will be given to the House of Representatives.

Mr. Trumbull, from the Judiciary Committee, reported on the bill defining the jurisdiction of U. S. Courts in certain cases, introduced Jan. 17th, with amendments striking out the clause dismissing all cases now pending in the Supreme Court which have grown out of execution of reconstruction acts, changing the repeal of the various acts which authorize an appeal in such cases to the Supreme Court to their supervision, and providing that no law heretofore passed extending the judicial system of the United States over the ten rebel States shall be construed to recognize any State government existing therein until Senators and Representatives from such States shall be admitted, and Congress shall recognize a State government therein as valid.

HOUSE—Mr. Van Horn, of New York introduced a joint resolution authorizing the Secretary of War to place at the disposal of the Lincoln Monument Association the damaged and captured ordnance out of which to cast a statue, provided no metal shall be thus appropriated until the voluntary contributions for that purpose actually in the hands of the treasurer amount to $100,000. Passed.

On motion of Mr. Paine the Senate substitute to the supplementary reconstruction bill was taken from the Speaker's table and concurred in, yeas 96, nays 32. The bill now goes to the President for his signature.

THURSDAY, Feb. 27.

SENATE—Mr. Sherman, from the Committee on Finance, reported an amended bill for funding the National debt. He spoke at length explaining and advocating the bill.

The Senate passed the joint resolution to provide for the issue of clothing to soldiers and others, to replace clothing destroyed to prevent contagion.

The Senate took up the joint resolution directing that certain moneys now in the hands of the Treasurer of the United States as proceeds of the captured and abandoned property be covered by warrant into the Treasury. The question was on the substitute of Mr. Edmunds, directing all such moneys received under acts of Congress be covered into the Treasury, with the interest that may have accrued; also, providing for punishment for neglect or refusal by fine and imprisonment. The amendment was agreed to.

HOUSE—No business of importance was transacted. Most of the session was spent in Committee of the Whole in consideration of the civil appropriation bill.

FRIDAY, Feb. 28.

SENATE—Mr. Howard reported that the select committee of seven have adopted a series of rules for the regulation of the proceedings of the high Court of Impeachment which he submitted, and asked they be printed. He would call them up to-morrow.

The Military appropriation bill was called up by Mr. Morrill of Maine.

After debate the bill passed.

Mr. Wilson called up the bill declaratory of law in regard to officers cashiered or dismissed from the army by sentence of general court martial.

A long debate followed, during which Mr. Johnson defended and Mr. Chandler assailed the military character of Fitz John Porter, agreeing that justice should be done him, but differing widely as to what was justice, Mr. Johnson thinking he should be restored to the service, and Mr. Chandler that he ought to have been shot.

Mr. Wilson stated that while he was in favor of a review of the case of Porter that he might be vindicated if innocent, the Committee on Military Affairs had not had him (Porter) in mind in bringing in this bill.

HOUSE Mr. Blaine, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the post office appropriation bill, which was made a special order for Monday next. It appropriates $20,269,000.

Mr Schenck gave some information as to the business before the Committee of Ways and Means. The present tax laws, he said, were prolix, confused and contradictory, full of repetition, and in fact such a mass of crude legislation that it has been thought advisable to report an entire revision of the whole system, with all its provisions, and the Committee was now at work preparing bills of that kind, and hoped to report it in a week or two. The Committee proposed to impose no tax whatever on home manufactures, except perhaps on some five or six articles, and these purely articles of luxury. The Committee would still preserve the special tax in nature of a license on manufactures and other persons, and perhaps would retain in some instances a tax on sales, amounting to one-fifth of one per cent. The Committee was satisfied that the five per cent. tax on all the manufactures of the country could be and ought to be given up.—He should not undertake to say what these five or six articles were on which the tax was proposed to be retained, they were purely articles of luxury, such as jewels, gold watch cases, billiards, &c.

Mr Paine asked him to state whether the Committee contemplated the abolition of the income tax.

Mr. Schenck replied as to that matter he had not been instructed by the Committee to make any statement, nor had the Committee itself definitely decided on it.

SATURDAY, Feb. 20.

SENATE. Mr. Thayer introduced a bill to abolish the office of Adjutant General of the army, which was referred to the committee on military affairs.

On motion of Mr Howard the Senate proceeded to the consideration of the report of the select committee of seven in respect to impeachment.

Mr. Davis offered a substitute for Mr. Howard's report, providing the Senate should not take action as to impeachment until all the States are represented, and took the floor in its support.

The twelfth article having been read Mr. Sumner suggested the propriety of Senators refraining from intercourse with the President during the trial. The article was adopted without further progress.

HOUSE—Mr. Boutwell of Massachusetts, Chairman of the Select Committee on the subject, presented articles of impeachment against the President of the United States, which were thereupon read by the Clerk.

The reading of the articles having been concluded, the House went into Committee of the Whole, in conformity with the prior order of the House on that subject, for the purpose of considering the articles of impeachment.

Mr. Boutwell of Massachusetts then rose to state the general points of the articles. The committee would observe, he said, that those articles, with the exception of the 10th, were founded on proof before the House. That the 10th article was founded on the testimony of General Emory, which testimony was printed and would at once be laid before the committee. That testimony would show that in an interview between President Johnson and General Emory, the General had laid before the President a general order containing extracts from the law requiring all orders to officers to be transmitted through the General of the Army. To which the President replied that that order and law were not in conformity to the Constitution of the United States, or with General Emory's commission. It was on that testimony that the 10th article was founded. The other articles were founded on matters connected with the attempt to remove Secretary Stanton and were within the public knowledge. The committee had met with a difficulty, which it became him now to present; that was, the description, so far as the office was concerned, of the person accused, whether as President of the United States, or as Vice President discharging the duties of President. He thought the description in the articles was a proper one. The Constitution had made provision for the officer who was to preside on the impeachment of the President, but that officer was not required to preside on the impeachment of the Vice President. He was of the opinion that it was impossible to avoid possible difficulties in the matter. If Andrew Johnson was arraigned as President of the United States, and the Chief Justice would be called upon to preside at the trial, and if the President of the Court should decide against the description given, then the Convention would have to be re-organized and further delay caused. If the House were to fail in the arraignment on these charges, he could not see how upon araignment on other charges, already known to the country, it could succeed.

A discussion ensued in support of and against the articles of impeachment by a large number of members.

Mr. Jenckes of Rhode Island gave notice of his intention to offer an amendment to the articles of impeachment. He proposed, he said, to set up the facts alleged and to couple with them the averment that the acts and declarations of the President show a criminal intent on his part to exercise the power and authority of Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy, in accordance with the rules for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces, in violation of an act of Congress and of the Constitution.

MONDAY, March 2.

SENATE. On motion of Mr. Howard the Senate proceeded with the consideration of the impeachment rules, Mr. Anthony in the chair.

Rule 20th having been read, Mr. Drake offered substitute, providing that arguments on preliminary or interlocutory questions be allowed one hour in opening, and fifteen minutes in closing, one person only to be heard on each side. Withdrawn.

Mr. Grimes moved to strike out a rule so unnecessary, holding that it had been a matter of congratulation that no such rule had ever been adopted by the Senate. If any person should abuse their patience, they could then make a rule to meet the case, but he thought it would not be necessary.

Mr. Edmunds said that the argument would apply to all rules. This was a limitation that would commend itself to the approval of all, and why not make it in advance, so that no one could complain afterwards of their changing their procedure. It would not affect one side more than another.

After a protracted discussion, and the adoption of several verbal amendments the rules of impeachment were adopted.

HOUSE. The House reassembled in committee of the whole, Mr. Washburne of Illinois in the chair, and continued the discussion of the articles of impeachment.

Speeches were made by other gentlemen on both sides of the question.

Mr. Boutwell offered various amendments to the articles of impeachment, one of which was to strike out the seventh article. The amendments were adopted.

A protest against the proceedings was offered by Mr. Eldridge signed by the democratic members of the House. Objections were made and its reception refused.

The articles of impeachment as amended were then adopted by a vote of 126 to 41.

The House then proceeded to elect managers to conduct the impeachment before the Senate, and the following members were chosen:

Messrs. Stevens of Pensylvania, Butler of Massachusetts, Bingham of Ohio, Boutwell of Massachusetts, Wilson of Iowa, Williams of Pennsylvania and Logan of Illinois.

TUESDAY, March 3.

SENATE. Mr. Wilson called up the bill to facilitate payment of soldiers bounties under act of 1866. Pending its consideration at 1 o'clock, the Clerk of the House appeared and announced the appointment of managers on the part of the House to conduct the impeachment with directions to carry articles to the Senate for their maintenance. The pending bill was referred to the committee on finance.

Mr. Howard offered the following order on behalf of the select committee of seven, on the question of impeachment:

Ordered, That the Secretary of the Senate be directed to inform the House of Representatives, that the Senate is ready to receive managers appointed by the House of Representatives, to carry to the Senate articles of impeachment against Andrew Johnson President of the United States. Adopted.

HOUSE—The Speaker presented a message from the Senate, informing the House that the Senate is ready to receive managers appointed by the House of Representatives to carry to the Senate articles of impeachment against the President.

The message was entered in the journal.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Ashley of Ohio, in the chair, and proceeded to the consideration of the post office appropriation bill.

Mr. Blaine explained the bill, and after considerable discussion the committee rose and reported the bill to the House

THE MAINE FARMER: AN AGRICULTURAL AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

[Reported for the Maine Farmer.]

Legislative Proceedings.

It is highly probable that the Legislature will bring its session to a close on Saturday. Evening sessions are now held.

Legislation has been declared inexpedient on the proposition of abolishing imprisonment for debt, while the bill providing for the taxing of deposits in Savings Banks has been killed.

An act of incorporation has been given to the Eastern Kennebec Agricultural and Horticultural Society located at China.

The resolve relating to the establishment of the Industrial School for girls has passed the Senate.

The Senate has indefinitely postponed the bill to increase the efficiency of the State supervision of common schools and to provide for a uniformity of text books.

A resolve relating to destitute orphans of soldiers and seamen of the late war which has been in force since last winter, has been continued, and $10,000 has been appropriated to carry its objects into effect.

The resolve relating to the disposal of the State arsenal grounds in Portland and Bangor, and authorizing the Governor and Council to take this matter into consideration and report to the next Legislature the market value of the former, and the probable expense of the latter, with such other facts as they may deem advisable to submit in relation to the matter, has passed.

An act has passed incorporating the Penobscot Bay & River Railroad. It contemplates the building of a road from Rockland to Bangor or to connect with the proposed Winterport road.

The bill to aid in the construction of the European & North American Railway has gone through both branches after being amended so as to allow the State ten years more in which to take the timber off of certain lands set apart for common schools. The bill grants to the company several hundred thousand acres of land and compels the State to pay $280,000 due Massachusetts on them.

The amount of money that towns raise for common schools has been increased by the passage of a bill that provides for raising $1 to each inhabitant instead of 75 cents.

The resolve in favor of the Maine Wesleyan Seminary has been referred to the next Legislature. This resolve called for a sale of the lands donated to the Institution and in case $10,000 were not raised, that the difference might be awarded or made up by the State to the Institution.

The bill authorizing apothecaries to sell distilled and fermented liquors upon the written prescription of a physician has been passed by the Senate in concurrence.

An explanatory act to the liquor law has been reported which provides that certain sections shall not be construed to prohibit the sale of unadulterated cider in any case, nor shall the law be construed to prohibit the sale to authorized apothecaries and town agents of domestic wines manufactured from fruits the product of this State.

An explanatory act has passed providing that the law authorizing cities and towns to aid in the construction of railroads shall not be construed so as to give cities and towns the right to make such subscription for more than five per cent. in the whole, to one or more railroads, or to aid in the construction of any railroad by a loan of its credit or otherwise, to an amount exceeding five per cent.

The bill constraining the attendance of children and youths between the ages of eight and sixteen years in the public schools has been indefinitely postponed; also the proposition to amend the statute regulating the legal rate of interest, permitting it to remain at six per cent., as now established by law, provided that parties to written contracts are authorized to fix and determine the rate of interest.

A long debate has taken place in the House occasioned by the introduction of an order instructing the joint select committee on State Printing and Binding to execute a contract on the part of the State, with Charles H. True for the public printing, and with Hartford & Smith for binding and stitching, for the current year, which resulted in the passage of the order in that branch. The Senate amended the order by instructing the Committee on Printing and Binding, to contract with Messrs. Stevens & Sayward to do the State printing for the remainder of the current political year, and until otherwise ordered, provided that Messrs. Stevens & Sayward will do the printing on terms as favorable to the interests of the State as have been already proposed by responsible parties.

The assumption bill, after being laden with amendments in the House, has gone back to the Senate, where it now is. As amended the bill provides for the payment of $100 for a man instead of $200, as a basis towards an equalization for municipal expenditures for war purposes. The resolves providing for an amendment of the Constitution by the people, so as to authorize a limited reimbursement of these expenditures, not to exceed $3,500 in the aggregate, passed the House by a vote of 97 to 12, or more than the requisite two-thirds.

ORGAN MUSIC. One of the great obstacles in the encouragement of young would-be organists, is the inaccessibility of the large church organs to any but the organist of the society, who is certainly privileged in having such an instrument at his command. He, even, is debarred from practicing in the winter season, owing to the absence of warmth in the edifice on secular days. A celebrated European organist, while recently examining and performing upon one of Messrs. S. D. & H. W. Smith's larger sized American organs, remarked that he was fully convinced that for the practice of organ music and development of contrasts in registration and blending of stops, these peculiar instruments were the best he had ever met with, which would serve to develop the ingenuity of the player, especially the student, who would, with remarkable ease, transfer with practical advantage his experience thus obtained to the largest pipe organ, and at the same time have the convenience of practicing at home.

The contrast in the voicing of the stops in Messrs. Smith's organs is so marked, the shades of expression so delicate, and the gradations of power so entirely under the control, that an indefinite variety in the combination may be obtained. The manipulation and response are so free, that not only may the lighter styles of organ music be satisfactorily performed, but transcriptions from the popular orchestral overtures may be executed with the finest effects, while the small amount of space which they occupy in the drawing-room or parlor, commend them to all who are interested in organ music.

☞The hair is not only one of the accessories of human beauty, but is designed to protect the health; as a bad conductor of heat it serves to equalize the temperature of the brain. The nerve contained in the hair tube is frequently paralyzed and the coloring destroyed; but by proper remedies the gray hair can be restored to its original color, and where it is fallen off a new growth can be produced by the use of Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Renewer. The reproducing power of this invaluable compound is beyond a doubt. By its use the absorbents become active and nourish the bulb which supports the roots of the hair.

"OH! THAT WILL BE JOYFUL!" When men and women throw "Physic to the dogs," and when a trifle out of order, or to prevent getting out of order, take Plantation Bitters. Are you dyspeptic, nervous, jaundiced, low-spirited, weak, or are you sick and don't know what ails you? We have been—and was recommended to try the Plantation Bitters—which we did with great satisfaction and entire success. Delicate females, clergymen, merchants, lawyers and persons of sedentary habits are particularly benefitted by these Bitters. The sale is perfectly enormous. 2w13.

"A TIME FOR ALL THINGS." The venders of weak, adulterated saleratus have had their time, which is fast coming to a close, and James Pyle is now having his time in supplying hundreds of thousands of families with his saleratus—the best ever made. Sold by grocers everywhere, in pound packages.

Special Notices.

COUGH, A COLD OR A SORE THROAT.

Requires immediate attention, and should be checked. If allowed to continue,

Irritation of the Lungs, a Permanent Throat Disease, or Consumption,

is often the result.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES

Having a direct influence to the parts, give immediate relief **For Bronchitis, Asthma, Catarrh, Consumptive and Throat Diseases,** Troches are used with always good success.

Singers and Public Speakers use them to clear and strengthen the voice.

Obtain only "BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES," and do not take any of the worthless imitations, that may be offered. Sold everywhere. 8w9

R. R. R. The high praises emanating from people in all parts of the world that have derived benefit from the use of Radway's Remedies, proves their title to confidence. There is no pain so severe, no disease so malignant or swift in its destruction of life, but that the Ready Relief will stop the pain and arrest in its progress. Every one has heard of it, if not tried it. Let those who have not used it, if sick, give it a trial. A few minutes will prove its power of stopping pain. Read the following letter. Any person doubting its truthfulness can write to the U. S. Consul at Rio. For every word not true we will pay One Hundred Dollars. See Dr. Radway's advertisement for 1868.

Pneumonia, Spitting of Blood, Difficult Breathing Cured. Wonderful Cures in the Imperial National Guard of the Brazilian Army.

RIO DE JANEIRO, June 16th, 1866.

MESSRS. RAYMUNDO C LEITE & BRO.: *Gentlemen:*—It is now nearly eight years that I have suffered from Pneumonia, and have had the best advice, but could not be cured. I was in the hospital 106 days, and all that time I spat blood and matter, but seeing that I could not get any better, I made up my mind and left it. And, fortunately, I was met by a friend, who recommended Dr. Radway & Co's preparations.

After taking the first dose of Relief and water, I could breathe with ease, and felt all my pains diminishing. I continued taking two of Radway's Pills every night, and a half teaspoonful of Relief and water, and also rubbing my chest and throat with it, and, thank, God, I feel myself perfectly well. I only took ten bottles of Relief and three boxes of Pills. I hope that the authors of said preparations may have a long and prosperous life.

2w12 JOSE DIAS MARQUES, 170 Prancha St.

Oriental Detersive Soap. This is decidedly the best and greatest labor-saving Soap in the world. It is made upon a new principle, and warranted to give entire satisfaction. One pound of it will go as far as three of any other family soap. Clothes need no boiling, very little hard rubbing, no washboard required. Over two hundred thousand families are now using it. For sale by dealers everywhere.

Manufactured only by

6meop50 MORRONE, VAN HAAGEN & CO., Philadelphia and New York.

Whiskers. DR. LINDSEY'S COMBELLIA will force Whiskers upon the smoothest face, or Hair upon Bald Heads. Never known to fail. Sample sent for 30 cents. Address REEVES & CO. 48 Nassau St., New York. 1y50*

CIRCULAR
TO FARMERS.

After six year of practical experience in the manufacture of Super-phosphate of Lime, I feel warranted in saying to the farmers that I understand how to manufacture it; and to all who have used my Phosphate in past years, I have only to say, that hereafter every ton of Phosphate which I send to market will be fully up to the standard of any previous year's production. No Phosphate manufactured by me is sent to market until analyzed and known to be up to the standard required.

It is often remarked,—"I would purchase Bradley's Phosphate if I knew it was as good as it was last year."

To all such I say, you can buy it with confidence, as I know what I have stated above to be true. I do not allow myself to guess at a single day's production. Until proved by analysis, none is sent to market.

I have expended, the past year, over fifty thousand dollars in erecting Oil of Vitriol Works, powerful machinery, &c., including a one hundred horse-power engine, and I have, therefore, much better facilities for manufacturing than heretofore

WM. L. BRADLEY.

Boston, Dec. 17, 1867.

BOSTON, Dec. 17, 1867.

S. DANA HAYES, State Assayer, 20 State St., Boston.

DEAR SIR: I have written the within circular with a view of sending it to my customers and the farming community at large. You have been familiar with my mode of manufacturing Super-Phosphate of Lime for a long time, and within the past four months have made many analyses representing several thousand tons of Phosphate now ready for market,

Please let me know if you can endorse my statement in full as to the quality of the Phosphate I am now manufacturing, and oblige,

Your Ob't Servant,
WM. L. BRADLEY.

STATE ASSAYER'S OFFICE, 20 State St., Boston.

MR. WM. L. BRADLEY,—

DEAR SIR: Your favor of the 17th is at hand. I have no hesitation in saying that what you have stated in the circular in reference to the quality of your Super-Phosphate of Lime, is fully substantiated by the many analyses made here, within the last six months.

I made a great many analyses of your Super-Phosphate last year, and a still larger number this year, and take pleasure in saying that you have, by long experience, in a great measure overcome the many difficulties in manufacturing a fertilizer of uniform quality. I find by comparing the analyses of this year, with those of previous years, a great improvement in the uniformity of quality; and I consider your product of this year as fully equal, if not superior, to that of any previous year.

Your Super-Phosphate is entitled to the confidence of the agricultural community. Respectfully,

S. DANA HAYES, State Assayer of Mass.

Dec. 20th, 1867. 8w11

TO FARMERS
OF NEW ENGLAND.

The subscriber call your attention to a new Fertilizer prepared by the Lodi Manufacturing Co., made from Night Soil, Blood, Bones & Offal of New York City, called

DOUBLE REFINED POUDRETTE,

which is an entirely different article from the common Poudrette made in former years. It is *double the strength* of the old kind, fine as flour, free from coarse impurities, and is as strong and effective as any super-phosphate in market, although sold for only $28 per ton of 2000 lbs in Portland.

This article has only been used one season, but its effects have astonished every one who have tried it, and the Company confidently assert that used in quantites *half as large* as was formerly used of the common Poudrette, that it will not only *double the crop*, but, ripen it from *ten days to three weeks earlier*.

This makes it by far the cheapest and most preferable manure in market.

For pamphlet and further information apply to Kendall & Whitney, Portland, Me.; or to Lodi Manufacturing Co., 66 Cortland St., N. Y. 8w13

TO HOLDERS OF GOVERNMENT BONDS
AND OTHER
SECURITIES AND VALUABLES.
UNION SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS,
40 State Street, Boston.

LEE, HIGGINSON & CO offer for rent, Safes inside their Vaults, at rates from $20 to $100 per annum. They also offer to receive, on Special Deposit, as Bailees, securities of persons living in the country or traveling abroad, Officers of the Army and Navy, Masters of Vessels, and others. Circulars, containing full particulars, forwarded on application to

HENRY LEE, MANAGER.

Boston, March 1, 1863. 1y13

THE MISERABLES

Of this bright and cheerful world are the Dyspeptics.

Without a good digestion there can neither be bodily comfort nor mental enjoyment.

Between the stomach and the brain there is a close and wonderful alliance. If the one is disordered the other is gloomy, dejected, incapable of effort, and indifferent to all that makes life agreeable to the healthy.

In this a condition that any rational human being is willing to endure, when the means of certain, immediate and permanent relief can be obtained everywhere?

The Dyspeptic has his fate in his own hands. If he chooses to banish forever the disorder that racks his body and disturbs the mind with nameless horrors, he has only to step to the nearest drug store and procure a supply of HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS.

No phase of Dyspepsia has ever yet resisted the alterative tonic and anti-bilious operation of this potent vegetable specific. It literally regenerates the lethargic stomach; rouses into healthy action the dormant liver; puts to flight the dismal fancies that beset the mind; gently relieves and regulates the bowels; strengthens the enfeebled nerves; restores the appetite, and makes, as it were, a NEW CREATURE of the desponding and debilitated invalid.

Ladies who suffer from indigestion have only to take a small dose of this pure vegetable corrective, once or twice a day, to secure entire exemption from the pains and penalties of a weak stomach and that perfect functional regularity, which but few of the sex uninterruptedly enjoy. 4w13

PAIN KILLER.

NORTHAMPTON, March 11, 1868.

Dear Sir:—I wish to add to your numerous testimonials. Last September, while at work cutting sole-leather with a die and a heavy iron mallet, I made mis-strike, and the mallet came down with its whole force on my thumb, splitting it from the first joint entirely open, and laid the bone bare. I supposed I had ruined my thumb forever; but I thought of your Pain Killer as I had often heard of its healing qualities. I went about a half a mile, and obtained a small bottle. I saturated a little cotton batting first winding a waxed thread around the wound, and applied the Pain Killer, saturating the bandage two or three times a day. In five minutes the pain ceased, and in a week it entirely healed up; and I will say that I have never seen anything for healing qualities that equalled it; and I would earnestly recommend it to the public as a pain killer and a healer.

Yours truly, R. T. CLAFLIN.

LETTER FROM HON. EDMUND BURKE

(Formerly Commissioner of Patents)

NEWPORT, N. H., Dec. 13, 1867.

ANDREW COE, Esq., Baltimore:

Dear Sir:—In consequence of the sale of my land, and my retiring from agricultural pursuits last spring, I did not have so great an experience with your new Super-Phosphate as I desired. I tried it only on corn, vegetables, upon which it had a decided and marked beneficial effect, particularly upon potatoes and corn, the effects upon which I was most careful to observe. It seems to possess much greater strength than Super-Phosphates which I have heretofore used. Many of my neighbors, who are farmers, used it on a much larger scale, and all speak in the highest terms of it, with excellent results. They pronounce it superior to all other manufactured fertilizers hitherto used by them. In that opinion, after an experience of many years with Super-Phosphates, Guano and Poudrette, I fully concur.

Yours respectfully, EDMUND BURKE.

Sold at wholesale and retail by C. L. BARTLETT & CO., Boston, Mass. 10tf

"FISHER'S COUGH DROPS"

Will, if taken in season, break up any cough, and prevent *Consumption*. It has in many cases cured the patient when given up by the physician and is especially recommended to those who are troubled with night coughs, as it insures a sweet and refreshing sleep.

NASON, SYMONDS & CO., Kennebunk, Me., Proprietors; GEO. C. GOODWIN & CO., Boston, General Agents. Sold by all druggists. 6m43

Turner's Tic Doloureux or Universal Neuralgia Pill is a safe, certain and speedy Cure for Neuralgia and all Nervous Diseases. The severest cases are completely and permanently cured in a very short time. Neuralgia in the face or head is utterly banished in a few hours. No form of Nervous disease withstands its magic influence. It has the unqualified approval of many eminent physicians. It contains nothing injurious to the most delicate system. Sold everywhere. Sent on receipt of $1.00 and two postage stamps.

TURNER & CO.,
1y30 120 Tremont street, Boston, Mass., Proprietors.

ITCH! ITCH!! ITCH!!!

Scratch! Scratch!! Scratch!!! In from 10 to 48 hours Wheaton's Ointment cures the Itch, Wheaton's Ointment cures Salt Rheum, Wheaton's Ointment cures Tetter, Wheaton's Ointment cures Barber's Itch. Wheaton's Ointment cures Old Sores, Wheaton's Ointment cures every kind of Humor like magic

Price 50 cents a box; by mail, 60 cents. Address WEEKS & POTTER, No. 170 Washington Street, Boston, Mass. For sale by all Druggists.

Boston, August 26, 1866. 1y39

BRADLEY'S FERTILIZER,

A NEW MONTHLY JOURNAL, devoted to the improvement of the soil. The first number is now ready for delivery, and will be furnished to the farmers of Maine through my Agents, who are selling my Super-Phosphate of Lime, and specimen copies will be sent free of charge by addressing the publisher.

WM. L. BRADLEY, 24 Broad Street, Boston.

March, 5, 1868. 4w15

NOTICE.

The Annual Meeting of the Executive Committee of the Kennebec Union Agricultural and Horticultural Society, will be held at City Hall, Gardiner, on SATURDAY, March 7th, at 2 o'clock P. M. It is desirable that there be a full delegation from all the towns, and all interested in sustaining the organization with its shows at Gardiner, are requested to attend.

SUMNER SMILEY, Secretary.

Gardiner, Feb. 22, 1868. 2w12

CERTIFICATE.

DEAD RIVER, Eustis Plantation, NOV 10, 1866.

I have been a very great sufferer for the last twenty years from salt rheum; for two years my limbs were perfectly raw with sores on them that eat clear to the bone, my sufferings I can find no words to tell by day and night, I sent to Boston and New York for medicine, but got no help, the physicians said it could not be cured. I then consulted Mrs Kidder, (Dactress) She said she could cure me if I wished. Under her treatment I am restored to health and my humor is entirely cured, so far as I can see. It been about one year since I got well. MARY FULLER.

"It has stood the best of all tests,—Time."

Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam.

The oldest and most highly approved remedy in use for Coughs, Colds and Pulmonary Complaints. Get the genuine. REED, CUTLER & CO., Druggists, Boston, Proprietors. 4t11

Do not hesitate to use the *White Pine Compound* when troubled with Weak Lungs, Affections of the Throat, or any Pulmonary or Kidney Complaint; as it will not harm, but on the contrary be of great benefit to you.

Married.

In Belgrade, March 1st, by Greenlief Burgess, Esq., Charles G. Clerk of Belgrade to Mrs. Martha Clark, of Vienna.

In Barnard, Febuary 16th, by Alvan Wing Esq., John C. Tripp, of Brownville to Lizzie B Swift, of Barnard.

In Hampden, Milton Patterson of Mariaville, to Phiiena Eustis of Stockton.

Died.

In Augusta, February 29th, Mary, wife of William Wade, aged 75 years.

In Gardiner, Feb. 22d, Frank only child of Frances and Hiram Kyes, Jr., aged 6 months.

In Skowhegan, Feb 20th, Mrs. Phebe F. Walker, wife of Oliver Walker, Esq., aged 56 years; Feb. 20th, Mary, wife of Capt. Benj. Barse, aged 79 years.

In East Bradford, Feb. 23d, Mr. Hebron Libbey, aged 22 years, 10 months, 6 days.

MONEY TO LOAN.

For the purpose of giving citizens of New England opportunity to unite with those of the great North-west and Central North America in one of the most important investments of the age, and in such union secure to themselves great advantages, which may not be had elsewhere, the NORTH WESTERN MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE Co., of Wisconsin, have established a General Agency for the States of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont and Massachusetts, at 114 Washington street, Boston, and appointed Messrs. H G. WILSON & CO., General Agents, to whom parties desiring insurance in the Company, or Agencies in either of the above States, may apply for information, terms, rates, and authority to act.

This Company issues Life, Endowment, and Ten Year Endowment Policies;—rates lower than many other companies, and dividends higher. All profits divided to policy holders in proportion to their contribution to surplus, and all policies are non-forfeitable. The Company had, Jan. 1st, 1868, 21,000 members, and over $3,000,000 assets; was organized in 1858; is purely mutual, and one of the most vigorous and rapidly growing companies in the United States. The officers are—

A. W. KELLOGG, Sec'y.

S. S. DAGGETT, Pres't. P4w13

THE SECRET OF BEAUTY.

Hegle's Enamel Complexion Powders. New, elegant and harmless. Unequaled for the toilet or the nursery. Price 50 cents. **Mystikos, or Hegle's Mystic Hair Tint.** Any shade. No washing. One preparation. All annoyances of old-fashioned hair dye avoided. Price $1 50 and $1 00. Hegle's Hyperion Fluid, for dressing the hair, his Electric Hair Dye, and Wigs and Hair work, surpass all others. W. HEGLE, 202 Washington St., Boston. P4w13

CHOICE GARDEN AND FLOWER SEEDS.
B. K. BLISS & SON,
IMPORTERS AND GROWERS OF

Garden, Field and Flower Seeds,

Nos. 41 Park Row and 151 Nassau St., N. Y.

(Late Office of the American Agriculturist),

Also, 351 Main St., Springfield, Mass., would invite attention to the fourteenth edition of their *celebrated Seed Catalogue* and *Amateur's Guide to the Flower and Kitchen Garden*, just published. It contains 132 pages of closely printed matter, beautifully illustrated with upwards of One Hundred Engravings, and a Descriptive List of upwards of 2 500 *varieties of Garden, Field and Flower Seeds*, and 150 *varieties of French Hybrid Gladiolus* and other *Summer Flowering Bulbs*; also, a list of the most select varieties of *Small Fruits, Bedding Plants*, etc., etc., with explicit direction for their culture, and much other useful information upon the subject of Gardening generally. A copy will be mail d post-paid to all applicants enclosing 25 cents. Address as above, B. K. BLISS & SON.

P2t13 Box 5,712, P. O., N. Y.

HALLET & CUMSTON,
PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS.

Being now the **oldest** manufacturers in the city, **having been established since 1832**, and having recently erected a large and commodious factory, we are prepared to furnish the public with Piano-fortes that are equal to any in the market.

Second-Hand Pianos taken in exchange.

Illustrated Catalogues sent free on application.

Ware-Rooms, 339 Washington St., Boston.

P4t13

WILBOR'S COD LIVER OIL AND LIME.

The great popularity of this safe and efficacious preparation is alone attributable to its intrinsic worth. In the cure of Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, and all consumptive symptoms, it has no superior if equal. Let no one neglect the hand which will alleviate all complaints of the Chest, Lungs, or Throat. Manufactured only by A. B. WILBOR, Chemist, No. 166 Court street, Boston. 4w13*

READY SOLDER.

Mend your own tin ware. No need of a soldering-iron Warranted the best of solder. Any lady lady can use it. Ask your druggist or grocer for it. Price 25 cents. A liberal discount to the trade. Agents wanted. D. H. PRIEST & CO., Proprietors, 3 Tremont Row. M. S. BURR & CO., General Agents, 26 Tremont St., Boston, Mass. P5m13

AGENTS WANTED.

MALE OR FEMALE, everywhere,—to sell the **"The Life of General U. S. Grant,"** by J. S. C. ABBOTT. New work. "People's Edition." Price suited to the times. Address B. B. RUSSELL, Publisher, Boston, Mass. P4t13

NEW FRUITS. NEW PLANTS.

Superior and very desirable; also Trees and Vines, best kinds, at very lowest rates. Send stamp for Catalogue to W. C. STRONG, Brighton, Mass. P4t13

WILBOR'S COD LIVER OIL AND LIME.

Persons who have been taking Cod Liver Oil will be pleased to learn that Dr. WILBOR has succeeded, from directions of several professional gentlemen, in compounding the pure oil and lime in such a manner that it is pleasant to the taste, and its effects in lung complaints are truly wonderful. Very many persons whose cases were pronounced hopeless, and who had taken the clear oil for a long time without marked effect, have been entirely cured by using this preparation. Be sure and get the genuine. Manufactured only by A. B. WILBOR, Chemist, No. 166 Court St., Boston. 4w13E

$4 SEWING MACHINE.

The celebrated CHAMPION SEWING MACHINE is a marvel of SIMPLICITY and DURABILITY. It will *Stitch, Hem, Fell, Tuck, Quilt, Bind, Braid and Embroider*, passing the Elastic Lock Stitch. Patented Aug 6, 1867, and does not infringe. The Ladies are delighted with it. Single Machines expressed to any part of the United States upon receipt of $4, at our risk, if in a registered letter, and warrant one for two years. Agents are making $10 to $20 per day selling them. For sample machine and terms to Agents, enclose $4, and address the CHAMPION SEWING MACHINE CO., 164 Broadway, N. Y. 4w13E

AGENTS WANTED

For an illustrated book entitled, A PICTURE OF THE DESOLATED STATES. This work covers the whole subject on which the party struggle of 1868 hinges. Freight, largest commission, and a premium of $500 paid. For full particulars address L. STEBBINS Hartford, Conn. 4w13E

BOOK AGENTS WANTED

For DR. WILLIAM SMITH'S DICTIONARY OF THE BIBLE. Written by 70 of the most distinguished Divines in Europe and America. Illustrated with over 125 Steel and Wood Engravings. In one large octavo volume. Price, $3 50. *The only edition published in America condensed by Dr. Smith's own hand.* We employ no General Agents and offer extraordinary inducements to Agents dealing with us. Send for descriptive circulars, and see our terms. J. B. BURR & CO., Publishers, Hartford, Ct. 4w13E

WANTED, AGENTS.

$200 per month *the year round*, or a *certainty* of $500 to $600 per month *to those having a small capital.* We guarantee the above *monthly salary* to good active agents at their own homes. Every Agent, Farmer, Gardner, Planter and Fruit Grower, North and South, should send at *once for particulars.* Please call on or address, D. AHEARN & CO.,

4w13E 63 Second St., Baltimore, Md.

KENNEBEC COUNTY....*In Probate Court, at Augusta, on the fourth Monday of February*, 1867.

A CERTAIN instrument purporting to be the last will and testament of John Fellows, late of Manchester, in said County, deceased, having been presented for probate:

ORDERED, That notice thereof be given three weeks successively prior to the fourth Monday of March next, in the Maine Farmer, a newspaper printed in Augusta, that all persons interested may attend at a Court of Probate then to be holden at Augusta, and show cause, if any, why the said instrument should not be proved, approved and allowed, as the last will and testament of the said deceased. H. K. BAKER, *Judge.*

Attest: J. BURTON, *Register.* 13*

KENNEBEC COUNTY....*In Probate Court a Augusta, on the four h Monday of Febraary*, 1867.

ALBERT C. CARR, Guardian of Mary E. Carr and Nancy Carr, of Winthrop, in said County, minors, having presented his first account of Guardianship of said Wards for allowance:

ORDERED, That notice thereof be given three weeks successively prior to the fourth Monday of March next, in the Maine Farmer, a newspaper printed in Augusta, that all persons interested may attend at a Court of Probate then to be holden at Augusta, and show cause, if any, why the same should not be allowed.

H. K. BAKER, *Judge.*

Attest: J. BURTON, *Register.* 13*

KENNEBEC COUNTY....*In Probate Court at Augusta, on the fourth Monday of February*, 1868.

FRANCIS FULLER, Administrator on the Estate of Henry Horsgait, late of Readfield, in said County, deceased, having presented his account of administration of the Estate of said deceased for allowance:

ORDERED, That notice thereof be given three weeks successively prior to the fourth Monday of March next, in the Maine Farmer, a newspaper printed in Augusta, that all persons interested may attend at a Court of Probate then to be holden at Augusta, and show cause, if any, why the same should not be allowed.

H. K. BAKER, *Judge,*

Attest: J. BURTON, *Register.* 7*

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed Executor of the last will and testament of

ALFRED B. HURD, late of Readfield,

in the County of Kennebec, deceased, testate, and has undertaken that trust by giving bond as the law directs:—All persons, therefore, having demands against the estate of said deceased, are desired to exhibit the same for settlement; and all indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to

February 24, 1868. 13* CORNELIUS ADLE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed Administrator with the will annexed, on the estate of

JOHN BATES, late of Augusta,

in the County of Kennebec, deceased, intestate, and has undertaken that trust by giving bond as the law directs: All persons, therefore, having demands against the estate of said deceased are desired to exhibit the same for settlement; and all indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to

February 24, 1868. 13* SAMUEL L. BOARDMAN.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed Administrator on the estate of

JOHN MARSON, late of Pittston,

in the County of Kennebec, deceased, intestate, and has undertaken that trust by giving bond as the law directs: All persons, therefore, having demands against the estate of said deceased are desired to exhibit the same for settlement; and all indebted to said estate are required to make immediate payment to

February 24, 1868. 13* GEORGE W. MANSIR, Jr.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed Administrator on the estate of

ROBERT HALL, late of Vassalborough,

in the County of Kennebec, deceased, intestate, and has undertaken that trust by giving bond as the law directs:—All persons, therefore, having demands against the estate of said deceased are desired to exhibit the same for settlement; and all indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to

February 10, 1868. 13* WARREN PERCIVAL.

NOTICE TO VOTERS.

CITY OF AUGUSTA, March 24, 1868.

The inhabitants of the said city of Augusta, qualified according to law, are hereby notified to assemble at their respective Ward rooms on MONDAY, the ninth day of March current, at ten o'clock A. M., then and there to give in their votes for Mayor, a Warden, Ward clerk, and Constable in each Ward, and one Alderman, and three Councilmen in each Ward, to represent said Ward in the City Council.

The polls to close at four o'clock P. M.

They are also notified that the Aldermen of said City will be in open session at their room in Granite Block, on Thursday, Friday and saturday next preceding said day of election, from ten to twelve o'clock A. M., and from two to four o'clock P. M., for the purpose of correcting the lists of voters in and for the several Wards, and receiving evidence of the qualifications of voters whose names are not on said lists.

W. P. WHITEHOUSE, City Clerk.

4w13

WANTED,

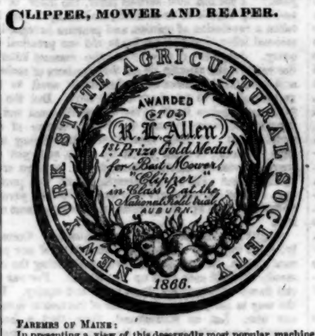
MEN and WOMEN everywhere, as agents to sell Whitney's Fancy Combination Toilet Cases, a new article, very useful, salable and profitable, containing four articles at the usual price of one. Our Agents are clearing $10 to $30 per day. Sample cases sent by express on receipt of one dollar, worth twice the money.

WHITNEY & SON,
2m13 No. 6 Tremont Street, Boston, Mass.

10,000 ACRES LAND WARRANTS

Wanted immediately at highest cash rates. Apply to or address by mail W. ROBBS, Jr.&c
4t13 10 State St. Boston.

CLIPPER, MOWER AND REAPER.



FARMERS OF MAINE:

In presenting a view of this deservedly most popular machine, my object is to induce you to be at the trouble to examine it, should you need a mower or reaper. It is useless to repeat the hackneyed terms of superiority, now so common, and similar, as to be really obnoxious; I am content if I induce you to compare the Clipper with others of its kind, and you obey the dictates of an unbiased judgment as to comparative merits.

Our Circulars unlike others, are but an explanation of the principles and peculiar improvements that makes the Clipper a distinctive Machine, and are void of a single testimonial, though thousands of the highest character might be given, ranging from Maine to California.

The Clipper is now too well known to need puffing and almost all can obtain commodation so near home as to entitle it to the greater confidence. I have but to name a few of its advantages, some of the prominent agents in your State, and urge that you give the matter ear y attention in order to secure one and to avoid the disappointment that has attended and probably will yet attend those who annually postpone until haying time their intention to have a Clipper.

It has steel guards or fingers (none other has), with tempered gage and points and they dont break; an iron frame, that does not shrink, swell warp, writhe, nor break; malleable shoes that are light yet strong, not clumsy and don't break; high wheels with wrought spokes, that run easy, are light yet right, please the eye but don't break; long journals and babbited boxes, that run smooth, cool, silent and steady, and endure very long; a centre draught as it should have; a front cut, that is before the eye and most safe; an adjustable cut while working—it is an important feature of great value, instantly effected, and to the Clipper alone, in connection with the ball-joint, is it applied in accordance with correct mechanical law, if so understood it will not be passed by, as we cut close or high; a front upward draught, not a push, that commonsense declares to be right. The shafting and gear is encased in the frame, thereby excluding sand, dust, grass, the reins, and clothes from contact, so guarding the driver and lessning the friction and wear in some cases one-half; a flexible working range of the finger and cutter-bar (over three feet for cutter and sloping fifteen inches below the level or twice that above, the inner end conforming perfectly (in its buoyant motion effected by the upward draft) to the most uneven surface rendering it most completely adapted to our New England farms. These with a folding or double driving wheels, all the more common modern requisites, the best stock, perfect mechanism lastly, finish and unequalled symmetrical proportions, makes the Clipper a machine that draws light backs easy, rides pleasant and gives, invariably, satisfaction, and that is, as we believe, doubted (ultimately even here, as now, where known) to rank the best.

Please examine our one-horse nine Pony Clipper, a demand for which induces us to build half our stock for 1868. This size understand that we have four sizes, cutting from 3½ to 5 feet, giving a choice adapted to all the circumstances of team or farm, and trusting your own convictions, secure while you may a Clipper.

GEORGE B. WEAVER, Newport, R. I.
Manufacturer for Eastern New England.

AGENTS.—Mr. John Turner, Skowhegan; J. H. Gilbreth, Kendall's Mills; Hutchins, Allen & Co., Augusta; I. G. Vannah, Gardiner; T. B. Hussey, North Berwick; E. R. McGuire, South Berwick; Sawyer & Woodford, Portland.

Agents not named will declare themselves in their respective localities. 1w13

ORGANS, MELODEONS, AND PATENTS.

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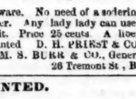
3w13* E. M. MANSUR, Augusta. Me.



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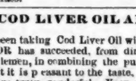

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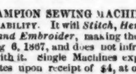

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A new and commodious Dwelling House and out-buildings, with modern appliances, situated corner of Middle street and Eastern avenue, east side of the river, in Augusta. There are two large and fine building lots adjoining the premises which the subscriber will sell if the purchaser of the premises desires them; all on the most reasonable terms. Enquire at the office of the subscriber, Hunt's Block, Water St., Augusta. J. C. TIBBETTS.

Augusta, Mar. 1868. 13tf

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*TITC

Poetry.

ROCKWEEDS.

BY CELIA THAXTER.

So bleak those shores, wind swept, and all the year
Washed by the wild Atlantic's restless tide,
You would not dream that flowers the woods hold dear
Amid such desolation dare abide.

Yet when the bitter winter breaks, some day,
With soft winds fluttering her garments' hem,
Up from the sweet South comes the lingering May;
Sets the first wind flower trembling on its stem;

Scatters her violets with lavish hands,
White, blue and amber; calls the columbine
Till, like clear flame in lonely nooks, gay bands
Swinging their scarlet bells obey the sign;

Makes buttercups and dandelions blaze,
And throws in glimmering patches here and there,
The little eyebright's pearls, and gentle lays
The impress of her beauty everywhere.

Later, June bids the sweet wild-rose to blow,
Wakes from its dreams the drowsy pimpernel;
Unfolds the bindweed's ivory buds, that glow
As delicately blushing as a shell.

The purple Iris smiles, and hour by hour
The fair procession multiplies; and soon
In clusters creamy white, the elder-flower
Waves its broad disk against the rising moon.

O'er quiet beaches shelving to the sea
Tall mulleins sway, and thistles, all day long
Comb in the wooing water dreamily,
With subtle music in its slumberous song.

Herb-Robert hears, and princess feather bright,
While goldthread clasps the little skull-cap blue;
And troops of swallows, gathering from their flight,
O'er golden-rod and asters hold review.

The barren island dreams in flowers, while blow
The South winds, drawing haze o'er sea and land;
Yet the great heart of ocean, throbbing slow,
Makes the frail blossoms vibrate where they stand.

And hints of heavier pulses soon to shake
Its mighty breast when summer is no more,
When devastating waves sweep on and break,
And clasp with girdle white the iron shore.

Close-folded, safe within the shelt'ring seed,
Blossom and bell and leafy beauty hide;
Nor icy blast nor bitter spray they heed,
But patiently their wondrous change abide.

The heart of God through his creation stirs;
We thrill to feel it, trembling as the flowers
That die to live again,—his message rs
To keep faith firm in these sad souls of ours.

The waves of Time may devastate our lives
The fronts of age may check of falling breath,
They shall not touch the spirit that survives
Triumphant, over doubt and pain and death.

—*Atlantic Monthly for March.*

Our Story-Teller.

A CASE OF MISTAKEN IDENTITY.

During a residence of eleven years in California, dating from the year 1846 to 1857, I had some strange and rude experiences, and was the witness of some remarkable scenes. Not the least extraordinary of these dramas of real life, was one in which an innocent man narrowly escaped execution on the gallows, simply because he had the misfortune to closely resemble a guilty man.

In the early spring of 1851, the city of San Francisco was thrown into a great state of excitement, one morning, upon its residents reading the detail account of a bold robbery which had been committed, with the accompanyment of a brutal assault, on the previous evening. About six o'clock in the evening, when his clerks had gone to dinner, Charles Jansen, the proprietor of a wholesale dry goods establishment on Montgomery street, was alone in his counting-room when two men entered the door. Addressing him some common place remark, one approached him, and, with a bar of iron, felled him to the floor, while the other proceeded to open the safe; and in a few minutes both had escaped, carrying with them several thousand dollars in coin and gold dust. Upon the return of his clerks, Jansen was found lying senseless and bleeding on the floor. He was removed to his residence, and the next morning had so far rallied as to able to make a tolerably clear statement of the occurrence, and to give a description of the two men who had attacked him; and upon the strength of this latter, two men supposed to be the guilty parties, were arrested on the following day, just as they were stepping on a steamboat bound up the Sacramento.

The occurance created a great excitement in San Francisco. Robberies and murders were, at that time by no means unfrequent, and it was known that an organized gang, composed in great part of escaped Australian convicts, was burrowed among the sand hills of the neighborhood, and most of the nightly burglaries and outrages were attributed to its members.—This gang was under the leadership of one James Stuart a desperate scoundrel, whose name was a terror throughout the entire state; and many crimes had been fixed upon him, and, among others, the murder of the sheriff of Yuba county. By his great skill and *finesse*, however, Stuart had always succeeded in eluding the search of both the regularly-constituted police, and the sharper, more lynx-eyed detectives of the vigilance committee.

The discription given by Jansen of the man who struck him down was immediately recognized by the police authorities as a plain and accurate portrait of James Stuart. The police fearing the formation of a "committee of vigilence," determined to use every effort to arrest the guilty parties, and at four o'clock in the after noon following the night of the assault they were satisfied that they held in custody the redoubtable Jim Stuart, and his companion, Jo Wildred, the undoubted perpetrators of the assault and robbery at Jansen's shop.

I was at that time the local reporter upon the leading morning journal in San Francisco, and, as such, had every facility of following up, through its different stages, to its most unexpected termination, this remarkable case. Greater than ever was the excitement when the journals announced in the morning that Stuart and his companion had been arrested. Crowds began to gather at an early hour on the plaza, and the citizens rather freely expressed their opinion that, unless the authorities acted with unusual promptitude in this case, they would save the authorities the trouble of acting at all, and "do for" Wildred and Stuart themselves.

At 11 o'clock in the morning I was informed that a preliminary examination of the two men would take place that afternoon before a magistrate. Jansen, it appeared, had become worse, and it was feared that he would die. It was, therefore, highly important that the men should be confronted with him as speedily as possible, and his testimony taken. This was done. Soon after noon the men were privately conveyed to Jansen's apartment, and, in the presence only of the examining magistrait and and his clerk, Jansen's medical attendent, another witness, two policemen, and myself, Jansen's testimony was taken, with the warning from his physician that he might be on the verge of the grave. When the men were introduced, Jansen looked carefully at both of them, scanning thoroughly their features, and then unhesitatingly stated that he recognized the smaller (known as Jim Stuart) as the man who felled him with the bar of iron, of this he could have no doubt, but was positive that he was the man. As to the other, he was not so sure; but about him his doubts were light. He fully and firmly believed, in short, that the two men who had committed the crime were then before him; and from Jansen's room, with Jansen's testimony, then supposed to be that of a dying man, they were taken before the examining magistrait, whose office was in the plaza, in what was then known as the "Adobe Building."

The plaza was filled with an excited populace, and it was evident that trouble was brewing. The prejudice in San Francisco at that time, against all persons who had come to California from Australia, was very strong. Some very bad men had undoubtedly arrived from there, and much of the crime committed in the state might legitimately be charged upon them. All the immigrants from Australia were classed under the general head of "Sydney ducks,', and were regarded with great suspicion; and many, indeed, some very respectable people were warned away, and obliged to leave California.

When the two men were brought before the magistrait they gave their names as Thomas Berdue and Joseph Wildred. Berdue, named in the complaint "Stuart alias Berdue," was a man of about forty years of age, of medium size, with a peculiar sharp face, black piercing eye, and a heavy, bushy black beard. He stated that he had been in the mines; had only arrived in San Francisco a few days before, in company with Wildred, who had been his "chum" in the mining camp; that he knew nothing of the robbery of Jansen, and that he had never been known by the name of Stuart. At least half a dozen witnesses were called, however, who swore positively to his identity with Stuart; and one of them said in his evidence that he had lived for months with him in the same camp, and knew him well, and that he had always there been known as Jim Stuart. This evidence, taken in connection with that of Jansen, could leave no doubt in the mind of the examining magistrate, whose plain duty it was to send the men before the city recorder, who, if he should be equally well satisfied of their guilt, would be obliged to commit them for trial.

The recorder was at that hour holding court in the building at the corner of Jackson and Kearny streets, which then served for court-house, police office, and jail. In order to escape the crowd, which was now becoming impatient, the prisoners were taken out by a back way from the magistrate's office, and, being placed in a close carriage, were driven as rapidly as possible by side streets to the court-house. But the excited crowd, which had now swelled in numbers to several thousands, soon learned what had been done, and, moved by one common impulse, surged like sea waves through Kearney street, and reached the court house just after the two men had been taken into the recorder's court-room.

Law at that time in San Francisco was very doubtful, and unreliable in its operation. Notorious murderers, thieves, robbers and burglers, it was well known, had, by some corrupt means, succeeded in continually escaping through its meshes, until the people began to feel that the committal of a presumed criminal upon his preliminary examination was equivalent to his final escape. As the excited crowd reached the court-house, and learned that Stuart and Wildred had just been taken in, a rush was made for the door, the railing, inside of which the prisoners sat, trembling like aspen, was broken down, and a dozen pioneers, leading the rest, leaped over toward the prisoner's box, ready to slay and bear out to the populace the frightened wretches. It so happened that that afternoon a volunteer company of soldiers, whose drilling room adjoined the recorder's office, were at that very time engaged there in drill. As the crowd broke down the railing which enclosed the sacred space where justice was supposed to rule, a happy thought struck the recorder; opening the door communicating with the drill room there came pouring through it in a second twenty of the volunteers, with fixed bayonets, who charged upon the crowd, driving it before them like sheep. In a moment the court-room was cleared, and in another the prisoners, more dead than alive, were hastened for safety into cells in the basement of the building.

The American blood, which, up to the time of the civil war, boiled at the sight of a bayonet, was running through the veins of the populace at fever heat. All that afternoon and evening thousands of people remained about the building, shouting for the prisoners, demanding that they should be brought out and instantly executed. Harangues were made, in which the story of the robbery was told over and over again, the tardy course of justice complained of, and the probable escape of the prisoners, if left to be tried by the instituted authorities, predicted. The imagination of the multitude was excited by glowing pictures of San Francisco in flames, while murder, robbery and rapine were being committed by the gangs of "Sydney Ducks" which infested the city. The invariable conclusion of all these speeches was that the prisoners should be immediately brought out and hung. In the jail now, however, were fifty men with bayonets and loaded muskets, and not a single one of the loud-mouthed orators felt inclined, or manifested the slightest disposition to lead his hearers to an assault, which, although it might be successful, might also cost him his life. Toward night wiser counsels prevailed, and, although a considerable number of persons remained about the jail till morning, no demonstrations of a hostile character were made upon it.

During the night a compromise was effected between a self-constituted committee of commercial men and the judicial authorities. It was agreed that on the following day the two prisoners should be given up to the citizens, not to be directly executed, but to be tried by a Lynch Court. The rumor of this arrangement spread through the town at an early hour, and by noon nearly all the male adult population was gathered about the court-house. All were quiet and orderly, however, and seemed disposed to patiently await whatever was to come. A little before two o'clock, a young and well-known lawyer addressed the people, advising them of the decision which had been arrived at, and submitting for their consideration a number of names of proposed members of the impromptu court. These were voted upon, and the court, in a few minutes, consisting of two lawyers and three merchants, was constituted. A merchant, who afterward became quite prominent as the president of the vigilance committee of 1856, was appointed prosecuting attorney, and an old and conscientious lawyer was chosen to defend the prisoners.

It was on Sunday afternoon, about three o'clock, when Berdue and Wildred were brought trembling into the same room where, the day before, their lives had been saved by the prompt action of the volunteers. In the glance, however, which each of them involuntarily, as he took his seat, cast around upon the multitude assembled in the court room, he saw written upon their faces anything but hope for him. The prosecuting attorney opened his case in a few calm words, and the evidence was proceeded with. Jansen, in spite of his weak condition, was brought down, and gave his testimony clearly, distinctly, and with evident conviction of the truth. As to the man Berdue he again swore positively, while as to Wildred he expressed but little doubt. A circumstance had, however, come to light, while Wildred was in jail, which told heavily against him. Upon the right elbow of his coat was found a dried clot of what looked like, and was assumed to be, blood, and upon a piece of goods in Jansen's store was found a corresponding blood mark. A clerk testified that this piece of goods was on a counter near the door, and in just such a position, at just such a height, that Wildred in escaping might have left the mark upon it as he brushed it with his elbow. The theory of the prosecuting attorney, of course, was that this was Jansen's blood. A number of witnesses testified again, positively, to the identity of Wildred's companion with Jim Stuart. No witnesses were found for the defence, and no evidence given; the constables who had been sent out in search of the witnesses, whose names had been given by Berdue, returning upon the *subpœnas* the statement that they could not be found; and it is altogether probable, that, fearful that they too might be compromised by giving testimony in behalf of two such unpopular men, they had left the city to avoid it. At seven o'clock in the evening, the prosecuting attorney made his appeal to the jury, demanding the conviction of the prisoners; and he was followed by their counsel. The latter had, during the afternoon, been in conversation with Berdue and Wildred, and seemed evidently convinced of their innocence, and satisfied that in the case of Berdue there was a great error, and that he was neither the man who aided in the robbery of Jansen's store nor the redoubtable Jim Stuart. His plea was for mercy; for time to investigate more thoroughly the whole matter; for an opportunity to be given to these men, when the passions of the populace should have subsided, to produce, as he assured the jury that they could produce, ample evidence of their innocence. The old man grew eloquent, and evidently was affecting the jury and the crowd, which had waited patiently in the room during the entire proceedings; and, as he closed, a round of applause greeted his effort. The jury, after a charge from the presiding judge, retired into an adjoining room, and during the two hours between ten o'clock and midnight, Berdue and Wildred, remaining in the court room, surrounded by a citizen police force, selected for the occasion, tremblingly awaited the verdict of life or death. Near midnight, the outside throng began to grow impatient, and they were harangued by several of their number. At one time a rush was made into the court-room, with the evident intention of seizing the prisoners, but the firmness of the citizen guard foiled the attempt. Soon after, quite a dramatic scene occurred. A woman, young and by no means ill-looking, bearing in her arms an infant, forced her way into the court-room, as she had forced it through that vast throng about it. Her baby, and her woman's weakness, were her passports through that assemblage of rough excited men, waiting and hoping for her husband's execution. She was Berdue's wife, and, arrived in the court-room, she threw her babe into his arms, and fell exhausted on the floor at his feet, where she lay speechless and sobbing, until removed to an adjoining room. The little episode, however, had its effect in softening the crowd gathered immediately about the prisoners.

A little past midnight, the jury sent in a communication to the court, stating that it was impossible for them to agree upon a verdict. A ray of hope shot across the face of the prisoners, as this announcement was made; but it was changed to a look of dread and horror when the report having reached the outside throng, it was received by them with the general shout of "hang them, hang them!" In order to allay the excitement, the presiding judge requested the prosecuting attorney to address the crowd. This he did, and reminded them that, having placed the matter in the hands of a court of their own choosing, they were bound in honor to abide by that court's decision. His personal popularity, rather than his argument, had the effect to lower the temperature of their passions; and when he returned to the court all was quiet.

It was now one o'clock, and the jury again communicated with the judge, stating that they could not agree. The court consulted together a moment in silence, and then, ordering the citizen guard to convey the prisoners back to their cells, the jury was called in and discharged; and the court adjourned to meet at the call of the president. The crowd, wearied with excitement and want of food and sleep, retired rapidly; but several hundred persons remained about the court-room till daylight. The mayor of the city addressed these; and recommended them to retire. He assured them that justice should be done; that the prisoners should have a speedy trial by the regular judicial authorities, and begged them to leave the matter in their hands. The morning journals contained articles recommending this course, and on Monday, although knots of stragglers remained all day about the court-house, no demonstration was made; and it was generally understood and agreed upon, that, as the grand jury was then in session, the prisoners should be taken immediately before it. "If," was the argument used, "the judicial authorities fail to punish them, then we will take them in hand and execute them ourselves without judge or jury."

The grand jury, in the course of the day, found a "true bill," and two weeks afterward the men were tried before the criminal court. The same evidence given upon the lynch trial was reproduced here, and Jansen, now rapidly recovering, appeared in person, and gave in his evidence clearly, distinctly and positively. Additional witnesses were introduced to prove the identity of Berdue with Jim Stuart. Wildred's coat was passed over to a professed chemist, who reported the clot upon the elbow to be blood. The trial lasted but a few hours; and resulted in the conviction of both the men upon the crime charged in the indictment—robbery—and both were sentenced to undergo the extreme penalty of the law, fourteen years confinement in the penitentiary of the State.

Wildred was immediately conveyed there; but for Berdue, a requisition was in waiting demanding him for trial as Jim Stuart, the murderer of the sheriff of Yuba. The night of his conviction he was taken to Marysville, where the grand jury had already found a bill against him for murder; and in a few days he was tried as Jim Stuart; sworn to for Jim Stuart by at least a dozen witnesses, some of whom testified to having lived for months in the same mining camp with him; convicted as Jim Stuart; and, as Jim Stuart, sentenced to be hung in three weeks from the time of his conviction.

Meantime, the San Francisco committee of vigilance had become a permanent organization. Already some of its members had, by a union of ruse and force, taken two notorious thieves and robbers out of jail, one Sunday afternoon, when the prisoners were attending religious service; and thirty minutes after, the two men, Whitaker and Mackenzie, were swinging from impromptu gibbets, extended from the committee rooms. They were, in reality, a committee of "vigilance," and their argus eyes discovered much crime and many criminals.

One evening, about a week before the time set for the execution of Berdue, some of the detectives of the committee were out upon a scout among the sand-hills which then stretched between San Francisco and the Mission Dolores. Suddenly and accidentally one of their number stumbled upon a man lying upon the ground, partially covered with branches of the scrub oak, which grew in rich profusion in that vicinity. What was their surprise, on holding to his face a lantern, at recognising him as Jim Stuart, the man, as they supposed, who had just been sentenced to be hung at Marysville. He was taken to the committee rooms, and an agent was immediately despatched to Marysville. He was even more surprised upon his arrival that Jim Stuart, *alias* Berdue, was still there safe in custody, and was to be duly and legally hanged on the following Friday. He had an interview with the condemned man; and returned to San Francisco, satisfied that he held the key to all this mystery, and that Berdue was innocent. Ere his return, however, all had been explained, and the mystery unravelled. Stuart, the real Stuart, in the hands of the San Francisco vigilance committee—had made a full confession. He acknowledged the murder of the sheriff of Yuba, and the robbery of Jansen's store, and acquitted Wildred of any participation or connection with him. The governor of the State happening to be in San Francisco at the time, after an interview with Stuart, in presence of members of the committee, immediately forwarded a full pardon to Berdue. It arrived two days before the time fixed for his execution; and, immediately upon receiving it, he took the boat and came to San Francisco.

The real Jim Stuart was hanged by the vigilance committee on the day which had been set for the execution of the man to whom his name and crimes had been attributed. Berdue, who was to have been hung that day in his place, was present at the execution. The hanging took place upon California street wharf, and the gallows was a derrick, erected their for hoisting merchandise in and out of vessels, to which, at a given signal, in the presence of several thousand people, the wretched man was "run up," and strangled. After hanging half an hour, the body was cut down, and dropped from the derrick into a boat, into which the "committee," surgeon, the coroner and myself, and the coramen were the only persons permitted to enter. We rowed over to an engine house near by, where we deposited the body, and where the coroner, with an eye to his fee, proposed holding an inquest. Upon our arrival two more surgeons were admitted, and a medical examination of the body made. The neck was not broken, and, upon lancing a vein, the blood flowed freely; and the physicians were agreed that, with a good galvanic battery, they could have restored Stuart to life.

I am fond of dramatic situations, and proposed that we should send for Berdue. This was done, and in half an hour he stood in the presence of his dead rival; standing by the table on which Stuart was lying, and gazing upon his fixed features. It was like a man looking at his own corpse. I never before or since witnessed such a resemblance. Stuart was, perhaps, a trifle stouter; but, having seen either one, I think I should have unhesitatingly, at any time thereafter, been willing to swear to the other as that one. It scarcely seems possible that the men could have so perfectly resembled each other.

Next day the coroner held his inquest; and the jury returned a verdict that "the deceased came to his death by strangulation at the hands of some person or persons unknown." The coroner received from the county a fee of thirty dollars for this; and liberally "treated" the jury to beer and cheese at the corner grocery. A purse, to which Jansen liberally contributed, was raised for Berdue and Wildred, who had also been pardoned; and neither of them willing to run the risk of another such adventure, both returned to Australia.

Was it "chance" alone that directed the steps of the vigilance detectives to Jim Stuart's burrow, among the sand hills? Was not the life of an innocent man, even of one so poor and humble as Berdue, worth more than that of "many sparrows?" and are we not assured that the Guide, and Governor, and Orderer of all things, suffers not one of these to fall to the ground without His notice?—*The Galaxy.*

Domestic Life.

BY R. W. EMERSON.

[We hope none of our readers will overlook this article on account of its length, as it is rich in thought, and will give satisfactory compensation for the time spent in reading it.—EDS. ME. FARMER.]

I am afraid that our domestic life will not bear looking into. I fear that our houses will not be found to have unity, and to express the best thought. The household, the calling, the friendships of the citizens are not homogenous. His house ought to show us his honest opinion of what his well-being consists in when he rests among his kindred, and forgets all affectation, all compliance, and even all exertion of will. He brings home thither whatever commodoties and ornaments have for years allured his pursuit, and his character must be seen in them. But what idea predominates in our homes? Thrift first, then convenience and pleasure. Take off all the roofs from street to street, and we shall seldom find the temple of any higher god than Prudence. The progress of domestic living has been in cleanliness, in ventilation, in health, in decorum, in countless means and arts of comfort, in the concentration of all the utilities of every clime in each house. They are arranged for low benefits. The houses of the rich are confectioners' shops, where we get sweetmeats and wines; the houses of the poor are imitations of these to the extent of their ability. With these ends housekeeping is not beautiful; it cheers and raises neither the husband, the wife nor the child; neither the host, nor the guest; it oppresses women. A house kept to the end of prudence is laborious without joy; a house kept to the end of display is impossible to all but a few women, and their success is dearly bought.

If we look at this matter curiously, it becomes dangerous. We need all the force of an idea to lift this load; for the very wealth and multiplication of conveniences embarrass us, especially in northern climates. The shortest enumeration of our wants in this rugged climate appals us by the multitude of things not easy to be done. And if you look at the multitude of particulars, one would say, good housekeeping is impossible. Order is too precious a thing to dwell with men and women. See how, in families where there is both substance and taste, at what expense any favorite punctuality is maintained. If the children, for example, are considered dressed, dieted, attended, kept in proper company, schooled, and at home fostered by the parents—then does the hospitality of the house suffer. Friends are less carefully bestowed, the daily table less catered. If the hours of meals are punctual, the apartments are slovenly. If the linens and hangings are clean and fine and the furniture good, the yard, the garden, the fences are neglected. If all are well attended, then must the master and mistress be studious of particulars at the cost of their own accomplishments and growth, or persons are treated as things.

The difficulties to be overcome must be freely admitted; they are many and great. Nor are they to be disposed of by any criticism or amendment of particulars taken one at a time, but only by the arrangement of the household to a higher end than those to which our dwellings are usually built and furnished. And is there any calamity more grave, or that more deserves the best good will to remove it than this?—to go from chamber to chamber and see no beauty; to find in the housemates no aim; to hear an endless chatter and blast; to be compelled to criticise; to hear only to dissent and to be disgusted; to find no invitation to what is good in us, and no receptacle for what is wise. This is a great price to pay for sweet bread and warm lodging—being defrauded of affinity, of repose, of heavenly culture, and the inmost presence of beauty.

It is a sufficient accusation of our ways of living, and certainly ought to open our ear to every good minded reformer, that our idea of domestic well being now needs wealth to execute it. Give me the means, says the wife, and your house shall not annoy your taste nor waste your time. On hearing this, we understand how these Means have come to be so omnipotent on earth. And indeed the love of wealth seems to grow chiefly out of the root of the love of the Beautiful. The desire of gold is not for gold. It is not the love of much wheat and wool and household stuff. It is the means of freedom and benefit. We scorn shifts. We desire the eleganoe of munificence. We desire at least to put no stint or limit on our parents, relatives, guests, or dependents. We desire to play the benefactor and the prince with our townsmen, with the stranger at the gate, with the bard, or the beauty, with the man or woman of worth, who alights at our door. How can we do this, if the wants of each day imprison us in lucrative labors, and constrain us to a continual vigilance lest we be betrayed into expense?

Give us wealth, and the home shall exist. But that is a very poor solution, a very inglorious solution of the problem, and therefore no solution. "*Give us wealth.*" You ask too much. Few have wealth; but all must have a home. Men are not born rich; and in getting wealth, the man is generally sacrified, and often is sacrificed without acquiring wealth at last. Besides, that cannot be the right answer; there are objections to wealth. Wealth is a shift. The wise man angles with himself only, and with no meaner bait. Our whole use of wealth needs revision and reform. Generosity does not consist in giving money or money's worth. These so-called *goods* are only the shadow of good. To give money to a sufferer is only a come-off. It is only a postponement of the real payment, a bribe paid for silence—a credit system in which a paper promise to pay answers for the time instead of a liquidation. We owe to man, higher succors than food and fire. We owe to man, man. If he is sick, is unable, is mean-spirited and odious, it is because there is so much of his nature which is unlawfully withholden from him. He should be visited in this his prison with rebuke to the evil demons, with manly encouragement, with no mean-spirited offer of condolence because you have not money, or mean offer of money as the utmost benefit, but by your heroism, by your purity, by your faith. You are to bring with you that spirit which is understanding—health and self-help. To offer him money in lieu of these is to do him the same wrong as when the bridegroom offers his betrothed virgin a sum of money to release him from his engagements. The great depend on their heart, not on their purse. Genius and virtue, like diamonds are best plain set—set in lead, set in poverty. The greatest man in history was the poorest. How was it with the captains and sages of Greece and Rome—with Socrates, with Epaminodas? Aristides was made general receiver of Greece to collect the tribute which each State was to furnish against the barbarian. "Poor," says Plutarch, "when he set about it, poorer when he had finished it." How was it with Æmilius and Cato? What kind of house was kept by Paul and John? by Milton and Marvell? by Samuel Johnson and Jean Paul Richter?

I think it plain at first sight that this voice of communities and ages—"Give us wealth and the good household shall exist"—is vicious, and leaves the whole difficulty untouched. It is better, certainly, in this form, "Give us your labor and the household begins." I see not how serious labor, the labor of all and every day, is to be avoided; and many things betoken a revolution of opinion and practice in regard to manual labor that may go far to aid our practical inquiry. Another age may divide the manual labor of the world more equally on all the members of society, and so make the labors of a few hours avail to the wants and add to the vigor of the man. But the reform that applies itself to the household must not be partial. It must correct the whole system of our social living. It must come with plain living and high thinking; it must break up caste, and put domestic service on another foundation. It must come in connection with a true acceptance on the part of each man of his vocation—not chosen by his parents or friends, but by his genius, with earnestness and love.

Nor is this redress so hopeless as it seems. Certainly, if we begin by reforming particulars of our present system, correcting a few evils and letting the rest stand, we shall soon give up in despair. For our social forms are very far from truth and equity. But the way to set the axe at the root of the tree is to raise our aim. Let us understand, then, that a house should bear witness in all its economy that human culture is the end to which it is built and garnished. It stands there under the sun and moon to ends analogous and not less noble than theirs. It is not for festivity, it is not for sleep; but the pine and the oak shall gladly descend from the mountains to uphold the roof of men as faithful and necessary as themselves; to be the shelter always open to the good and the true; a hall which shines with sincerity, brows ever tranquil, and a demeanor impossible to disconcert; whose inmates know what they want; who do not ask your house how theirs should be kept. They have aims; they cannot pause for trifles. The diet of the house does not create its order, but knowledge, character, action absorb so much, and yield so much entertainment, that the refectory has ceased to be curiously studied. With a change of aim has followed a change of the whole scale by which men and things were wont to be measured. Wealth and poverty are seen for what they are. It begins to be seen that the poor are only they who feel poor, and poverty consist in feeling poor. The rich as we reckon them, and among them the very rich, in a true scale would be found very indigent and ragged. The great make us feel, first of all the indifference of circumstances. They call into activity the higher perceptions, and subdue the low habits of comfort and luxury; but the higher perceptions find their objects everywhere; only the low habits need palaces and banquets.

Let a man, then, say, my house is here in the country, for the culture of the country—an eating-house and sleeping-house for travelers it shall be, but it shall be much more. I pray you, O excellent wife, not to cumber yourself and me to get a rich dinner for this man or this woman who has alighted at our gate, nor a bedchamber made ready at too great a cost. These things, if they are curious in, they can get for a dollar at any village. But let this stranger see, if he will, in your looks, in your accent and behavior, your heart and earnestness, your thought and will, which he cannot buy at any price, at any village or city, and which he may well travel fifty miles and dine sparely and sleep hard in order to behold. Certainly, let the board be spread and let the bed be dressed for the traveler; but not let the emphasis of hospitality lie in these things. Honor to the house where they are simple to the verge of hardship, so that there the intellect is awake and sees the laws of the universe, the soul worships truth and love; honor and courtesy flow into all the deeds.

There was never a country in the world which could so easily exhibit heroism as ours; never anywhere the State has made such efficient provision for popular education, where intellectual is so within reach of youthful ambition. The poor man's son is educated. There is many a humble house in every city, many in every town, where talent and taste, and sometimes genius, dwell with poverty and labor. Who has not seen, and who can see unmoved, under a humble roof, the eager, blushing boys, discharging as they can their household chores, and hastening into the sitting room to the study of to-morrow's merciless lesson, yet stealing time to read a few pages more of the novel hardly smuggled into the tolerance of father and mother—atoning for the same by some pages of Plutarch or Goldsmith; the warm sympathy with which they kindle each other in school-yard, or in barn or woodshed, the scraps of poetry or song, with scraps of the last oration, or mimicry of the orator; the youthful criticism, on Sunday, of the sermon; the school declamation faithfully rehearsed at home, sometimes to the fatigue, sometimes to the admiration of sisters; the first solitary joys of literary vanity, when the translation of the theme has been completed, sitting alone near the top of the house; the cautious comparison of the attractive advertisement of the arrival of Macready, Booth or Kemble, or of the discourse of a well-known speaker, with the expense of the entertainment; the affectionate delight with which they greet the return of each one after the early separations which school or business require; the foresight with which, during such absences, they hive the honey which opportunity offers for the ear and the imagination of the others, and the unstrained glee with which they disburden themselves of their early mental treasures, when the holidays bring them again together. What is the hoop that holds them staunch? It is the iron band of poverty, of necessity, of austerity, which excluding them from the sensual enjoyment which make other boys too early old, has directed their activity in safe and right channels, and made them, spite of themselves, reverers of the grand, the beautiful and the good. Ah! short-sighted students of books, of Nature, and of man! too happy, could they know their advantages. They pine for freedom from that mild paternal yoke; they sigh for fine clothes, for rides, for the theatre, and premature freedom and dissipation which others possess. Woe to them if their wishes were crowned! The angels that dwell with them, and are weaving laurels of life for their youthful brows, are Toil, and Want, and Truth, and Mutual Faith.

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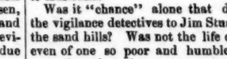

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